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# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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JOHN N. LUUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

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Catalogues and Catalogue Prices. THERE is an old saying that "the fool thinks he is a wise man, while the wise man knows that he is a fool" and this, to a greater or less degree, is, in many cases, not at all inapplicable to both the makers and the critics, especially the latter, of the *priced* catalogues of the present day. We have emphasized the word "priced" because, odd as it may seem to true philatelists, in the various criticisms of the several catalogues which have been put upon the market lately, we know of but one instance in which any point *other than their quotations of value* has been mentioned.

The compilation of a series of quotations to day is almost as much of an undertaking as would be the case were a firm of stock brokers to attempt to set the values which should govern the stock market for the next twelve months, for, like the stock market, values are constantly fluctuating and what may be a fair valuation to day is utterly useless next week.

Conditions in the stamp market are constantly changing, from one cause or another, and the dealer has to keep both his eyes and his ears constantly upon the alert or he will certainly be caught napping. Many cases in point might be quoted in support of this assertion but we will content ourselves with the following: The series of stamps first issued for the French offices in Crete during 1902 and 1903 included values of 50c, 1fr., 2fr. and 5fr. These stamps, after a very short life, were withdrawn and were reissued bearing a surcharged value in Turkish currency. The natural result was that the unsurcharged stamps appreciated greatly in value, due to the fact that the dealers, not expecting their sudden withdrawal had not stocked them in any numbers and could not replenish their supplies excepting at a sharp advance. The quotations, therefore, were made to fit the new conditions. Now we learn that the unsurcharged stamps have again been placed on sale and, being current, a new quotation is imperative to accord with the altered condition.

As an example on the other side we need only mention the new Corea. 3ch. (Commemorative) stamp. When first announced it was said that 100,000 was the number issued and the price was set accordingly. Now we find that, while 100,000 was the number *ordered*, but 8,000 were really issued, or even printed, and that it is impossible to replace the supply of the stamp at anything like the catalogue quotation, so we are forced to mark up the selling price.

These things are facts which are well understood by the general run of

dealers but they are not always understood by the collectors, hence the foregoing explanation.

We feel a trifle diffident about ranking ourselves with the second class of mortals spoken of in our opening quotation and, at the same time, we are perfectly free to admit that we do not "know it all" and are always open to conviction upon our sins, either of omission or commission.

We have, however not the least diffidence in the world in declaring that the greater number of adverse criticisms upon catalogues in general are made by one of two classes of individuals, both of which, by the law of the survival of the fittest, should have no trouble in finding their level among those who "think that they are wise men." We refer, first: to those whose criticism is worthless because it is based upon a mere smattering of philatelic knowledge and who criticise merely because they like to see their names in print, and secondly: to those few misguided individuals who seem to think that the true secret of business success and acumen lies in their ability to disparage their competitors upon every possible occasion.

As to our own catalogue we can only say that it contains our selling prices at the time we go to press. We make no claims as to how many copies of each stamp we have before we fix our price upon that particular specimen and we know that, in some instances "guesswork" has to be resorted to to some extent, otherwise there would be many more unpriced stamps, *in all catalogues*, than is the case at the present time. However, as we are the sellers, we claim the right to price our own goods as seems best to us and to change those prices whenever, in our opinion, it is advisable so to do.—G. L. T.



**Profitable Collecting.** WE have not infrequently expressed the opinion that stamp collections should be made for entertainment and instruction and not with a view to financial gains; at the same time, we cannot but recognize that it would be discouraging to many collectors to feel that their investments in stamps were of such a nature that they could never expect to get back more than a very small portion of their money. It is far pleasanter to hope that, even if one does not make an ultimate profit, he may have his pleasure in collecting and, in the end, should he so desire obtain for his stamps the major portion of the money invested in them. A good collection, carefully made and at conservative prices, may reasonably be expected to yield such a result. It is not necessary to limit one's self to certain popular countries, to follow the lines of advanced specialism or to select things that the "wise men" predict will increase in value.

We have recently had an illustration of this in the sale, at public auction, of the late Wm. Alexander Smith, Jr. This was distinctly a general collection and, aside from certain special features, was not the collection of an advanced specialist. It was what might be called an "album collection," since it was largely composed of the stamps for which spaces are provided in printed albums, and very little attention was paid to shades, perforations and the things with which the specialist fills his pages. Mr. Smith had made special collections of imperforate and rouletted stamps in pairs and blocks,

reprints, "specimens", proofs and essays, both of the United States and of foreign countries. He had also paid a great deal of attention to oddities, inverted and double surcharges, part perf. pairs, and similar varieties. It was expected that some of these special features would fail to attract buyers, particularly when they were offered at public auction, and that prices might be low for some of them. The result was quite the contrary. What might be called the "side shows" of the collection sold very well. The ideas back of them had been carried out so well that these features became noteworthy and attracted specialists. This is another proof that it pays to be thorough in collecting. Had there been only a few scattered examples of each of these special branches, they might have been lost sight of and have brought small prices.

The wisdom of selecting stamps in good condition was emphasized by this sale. While the great rarities were lacking, for Mr. Smith did not, as a rule, buy any stamp priced in the catalogues at over \$100, his copies, whether of scarce or common stamps, were in uniformly good condition and brought prices in accordance. It is said that the amount realized for the collection was not far from its cost to its former owner. This certainly should be encouraging to collectors, for few of us are so enthusiastic as to be indifferent to the possibility that at least a part of what we have had invested may be returned to us, should necessity or inclination cause us to sell.

A collection gathered with care, attention to condition and due regard to prices may be regarded as a reasonably safe investment and possibly, a profitable one. But such a collection cannot be made haphazard. There is no royal road to philatelic success.—J. N. L.



## Siam.

### ITS POSTAL ORGANIZATION AND ITS POSTAGE STAMPS.

Translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

Siam, whose capital is Bangkok, a city of 600,000 inhabitants, is the principal kingdom of the Indo Chinese peninsula ; its superficial area is 800,-339 kilometres and its population is about 7,000,000. According to M. Garnier, French consul at Bangkok, the population of the kingdom and its dependencies comprises 1,500,000 Chinese; 100,000 Laotians; 200,000 Malays; 50,000 Cambodians ; 50,000 Peguans and 50,000 of other nationalities.

Siamese history goes back some centuries before Christ but it is not authentic before 1350. In the sixteenth century the State of Siam extended to Singapore ; in 1662 the first English vessel touched there and about a century later, after the sacking of Ayouthia by the Burmese, the present dynasty ascended the throne and transferred the seat of the government to Bangkok.

It was in 1881, under the reign of His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalonkorn Phra Chula Chom Klae, that the Siamese government decided to take the first step in the organization of a postal service which should embrace the entire country, by establishing a local postal service, for letters only, in the city of Bangkok.

In a number of the *Siam Advertiser* of that year may be found an extract from a speech which the King delivered, at the time, upon the development of the postal service of his kingdom, which he desired to inaugurate. We have extracted from this speech the following passages, which will show us the condition of the postal service in Siam but a quarter of a century ago.

"When Siam shall have established telephonic communication with British Burmah or the Straits Settlements and Saigon, it will be necessary to put at her disposition the necessary means for assuring the transportation of correspondence, such as already exist in all countries which are favored with postal facilities. To day, within the kingdom, everyone is obliged to provide for sending his correspondence by his own messengers, which causes a considerable loss of both time and money. The more our correspondence increases the more will this inconvenience make itself felt."

"We have, then, decided upon the organization of a postal service for Bangkok, a service which will be successively extended to other provinces as soon as it may be possible to do so."

"This organization will meet with very many difficulties in Siam; the inhabitants of the country will have trouble in comprehending the usefulness and advantages of such a service and their doubts will not disappear until they shall have seen it in active operation. The government, upon its side, will derive no benefit from it, because the number of correspondents is very limited in this country. If we establish it at present, it is, then, because we desire to see it keep pace with the service of the telegraph lines and because we think that it will be profitable to our commerce."

"We have confided this object to our youngest brother, H. R. H. Krom Luang Bhanu Bautawongo Varadej; after the question shall have been well studied we will communicate the result to the public by an official notice. We have hopes that the success which this work will meet with will con-

tribute greatly to hasten the moment when our kingdom can be admitted to the grand confederation of civilized nations. Siam can not, nor does she wish to be, much longer ranked among the barbarian nations."

A short time after this declaration by the king, and before the appearance of the decrees relative to the postal organization of Siam, it was decided that all correspondence to or from the kingdom of Siam which passed through Singapore should be franked with the postage stamps of the Straits Settlements; at the same time in order that the stamps of this office might be distinguished from those of the Straits Settlements, they were to be surcharged with a letter "B" (Bangkok) so that the starting point of these letters might be determined.

It was this decision which was responsible for the production of the series of stamps of Bangkok which the majority of the catalogues class separately under the head of "Bangkok"; notwithstanding this, it seems to us, their true place should be at the head of the series of Siamese stamps, since they served to frank the correspondence originating in this kingdom and concentrated at the capital by the various means of transportation in use at that time.

One may well believe that the first stamp of Bangkok, which the majority of the catalogues class wrongly as the very last of the series, was issued, not for franking letters, but for prepaying the postal packets which were then sent to the British Empire by way of the Straits Settlements.

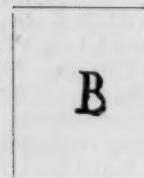
At the time that this stamp was issued the postage upon these postal packets was thirty-two cents per pound. On the first of September, 1882, they surcharged with the letter "B" the two annas, yellow-orange, stamp of British India (series of 1865), which had been already surcharged "32 CENTS" as one of the Straits Settlements' series issued in September, 1867.



This stamp, of which we give an illustration, together with that of its double surcharge, merits consideration as a great rarity, due to the fact of its restricted use and of the very short time during which it was current, as the rate upon postal packets for foreign countries was very soon reduced from thirty-two cents to twenty cents. Its great rarity has led to numerous counterfeits of the surcharge "B", which process has enabled the forgers to transform a stamp worth, in unused state, ten francs into one worth two hundred and fifty francs and, for this reason, extreme caution should be exercised in purchasing it.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is very difficult to distinguish the forged from the genuine surcharge we will state that the latter measures  $5\frac{2}{3}$  mm. in height,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm. wide at the top and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide at the bottom.

About three weeks after the issue of the above stamp the following series of ten values appeared. The stamps of this series are those of the Straits Settlements, of the issues from 1868 to 1882, surcharged with the same "B" upon the head of Queen Victoria in the central circle of the stamp. We give a list of them herewith, classifying them in the same manner as the stamps of the Straits Settlements, following the dates of issue. The numbers are those of Yvert & Tellier's Catalogue for 1903.



2c brown,	black surcharge (January 1868)	No. 10.
4c rose	" "	" 11.
6c violet	" "	" 13.
8c yellow-orange	" "	" 14.
12c blue	" "	" 16.
24c green	" "	" 17.
96c olive gray	" "	" 20.
30c claret	" (Sept. 1873)	" 18.
5c brown violet	" (July 1882)	" 12.
10c slate	" "	" 15.



The first 32 cents upon 2 annas is printed upon paper watermarked with an elephant's head; the above series are watermarked Crown and C. C.; both of which watermarks are illustrated above.



In June, 1883, the increase of the Siamese traffic having brought about a shortage in the supply of the brown 2c stamps, the 32 cents, red orange, stamp of the Straits Settlements (No 19 of Yvert & Tellier's catalogue) was surcharged, while awaiting the regular series, which appeared a short time afterwards. The surcharge, "TWO CENTS" was applied vertically in the centre of the stamp at the left of the letter 'B'. Five varieties of this surcharge are known, as follows:

1. The letters "E", "N" and "s" of the word "CENTS" are wider than the others.
  2. The letters "E" and "s" are wider.
  3. The letter "s" is wider.
  4. The letter "E" alone is wide; the four others are narrow.
  5. The five letters of the word "CENTS" are narrow.
- Of the five varieties the last three are the rarest.

This provisional stamp was replaced, on the 1st of October, 1883, by the 2 cents brown of the Straits Settlements (No. 32 of Yvert & Telliers catalogue) surcharged, like those of the preceding series, with a "B". A short time after this a new series of nine values was issued. These were the stamps of the Straits Settlements, series of 1882-83, upon paper watermarked with the Crown and C. A.

The series comprised the following:

2c rose	black surcharge, (No. 33)	issued Aug. 15, 1883.
4c "	" ( " 34)	June 20, 1882.
4c brown	" ( " 35)	Aug. 15, 1883.
5c blue	" ( " 36)	" "
6c lilac	" ( " 37)	Sept. 10, 1882.*
8c yellow orange	" ( " 38)	" "
10c slate	" ( " 39)	" "
12c violet brown	" ( " 40)	Aug. 15, 1883.
24c green	" ( " 41)	" "

We find, also, in this series the 6c deep violet and the 2c and 8c with inverted surcharge.

We cannot close the first part of this monograph without saying a word about the organization of the Siamese posts, principally in the city of Bangkok, at the time that the stamps which we have described appeared.

In the kingdom of Siam the rivers and canals fulfill the functions of roads and streets; it is this fact which has caused Bangkok to be nick-named "The Asiatic Venice" and which explains the presence of the numerous boats that are seen circulating in the city at all hours of the day.

For the transportation of the mails no less than a score of different styles of boats, both with oars and sails, were employed. These boats do not differ greatly in construction but they each bear a name corresponding to their particular destination. This explains the existence of the "Rua Krap Kanja" destined to "transport the important letters exchanged between princely personages"; the "Rua Krap Thonge", which are used to carry the mail between the King and his ministers, functionaries and foreign consuls; the "Rua Muang", which carry the letters of least importance and those of the royal suite. All of this permits us to conclude that the ceremonial of the court of Siam extends even to the exterior forms of the postal service.

The same form is carried out with the land conveyances, as we find the "Krah Kuhn Nang", a chair carried by four men for the transportation of the important letters exchanged between the princes; the "Jau", a chair carried by two men for the transportation of the missives which the King addresses to his ministers and the functionaries of the country.

The elephant, also, plays a very important part as a means of transportation. In this connection we cite particularly the "Chang Kup Tang Tua Prom", or travelling elephant, richly harnessed and covered with a scarlet saddle-cloth, which serves to carry both travellers and letters to distant points in the vast territory of the empire of Siam.

The postal law of the kingdom of Siam, promulgated by His Majesty the king in the year 1247 of the Siamese era, at a solemn audience held at the palace of Chakrie Maah Prasat at Bangkok, contained much information upon the organization of the service; we quote the following passages, which appear to us to be the most interesting:

"1st. Beginning with Saturday, the first day of the new moon in the

\*This is "1872" in the original article but is, undoubtedly, an error.

fourth month of the year of the Goat (August 4, 1883), a postoffice will be established at Bangkok and the service will be regulated as follows:

Mail matter may be forwarded and transmitted within the following limits: Samsen, on the North; Bangkolen, on the South; Talad Plu on the West and Sa Pratum, on the East.

2nd. There will be three distributions daily: the first at nine o'clock in the morning; the second at eleven o'clock and the third at four o'clock in the afternoon.

3rd All letters should be enclosed in envelopes, with the name and address written upon one side.

4th. Four kinds of articles can be deposited in the post office.

*A.* Letters in sealed or open envelopes

*B.* Postal cards.

*C.* Journals printed at Bangkok.

*D.* Other publications having the form of journals, books, etc.

A stamp should be attached to each article that the post will have to transport. These stamps can be bought at the central post office; at the mouth of the "Oug Ang" canal, or at any place where there is a letter box.

5th. The postal tariff for articles of the first category (letters in envelopes) will be calculated according to the weight of the letter in the following proportions:

For a letter weighing less than one tical: 2 atts.

For a letter weighing more than one tical and less than two: 4 atts.

For each tical, or fraction thereof, over two ticals: 1 att.

(One tical=15 grammes and 1 att=4.7 centimes)

6th. The postal cards, having a stamp printed upon them, do not require an additional stamp. The price of the cards will be: for one postal card:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  att; for three cards: 4 atts; for six cards: 8 atts.

7th. The tariff for journals will be 1 att per sheet. Journals may only be sent in wrappers which are open at the ends, so that their contents may be verified.

8th. Articles of the fourth class (books) shall be also enclosed in wrappers and they will be taxed at the rate of one att per tical or fraction thereof.

In the kingdom of Siam the postal administration shall have, in all its territory, the exclusive monopoly for the transportation of letters. Exceptions, however, will be made in the following cases; those letters which a person may agree to carry without receiving compensation therefore; letters sent by a special messenger and which concern only the private affairs of the sender or the addressee, on the condition that the messenger does not, at the same time, carry letters addressed to other persons, and, finally, bills of lading or shipping receipts, concerning shipments of merchandise, provided always that a special salary is not granted for this service. In all other cases the Siamese public should use the post office exclusively in sending letters."

We will add to the preceding that the law assured the franking privilege to the official correspondence of the Siamese authorities. No stamps were necessary for this purpose; it was only necessary that the envelopes should be endorsed as follows, besides the address: "On His Majesty's Service," and should bear either the signature or the seal of the public functionary who despatched them. The franking privilege, however, applied only within the Kingdom.

The postage stamps issued August 4, 1883, the date of the opening of the first post office established at Bangkok, were of five different colors and bore the bust of the king and the value expressed in Siamese characters. The



three lower values : 1 lotte deep blue, 1 att carmine and 1 pynung vermillion, are of the same type; they differ only in the figure of value, which is indicated by Siamese characters in an elliptical frame above the bust. These three stamps measure  $20 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The 1 songpy yellow forms the second type and measures  $18 \times 22$  mm. The salung of an orange color, constitutes the third type and measures  $22\frac{1}{2} \times 27$  mm. These five values, perforated 15, are engraved and printed upon white paper. We illustrate each of the three types above.

Many sheets of the 1 lotte stamp present irregularities of the vertical perforation and it is sometimes found imperforate vertically. This variety is worth considerably more than the perforated stamp but we believe that we should warn our readers against certain examples which may be offered to them; this stamp should not be considered as really imperforate vertically unless the margins on each side of the stamp measure at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.\*

On September 21, 1884, at the fêté celebrated in honor of his birthday, His Majesty, the King of Siam, delivered before the princes, the nobility and the great dignitaries of his kingdom, the diplomatic agents and the foreign consuls, an address in which he expressed himself as follows upon the Siamese postal service :

"The interior postal organization of our capital having been completed we intend, now, to extend it to all the provinces watered by the river Menan as far as Chiengmai. Encouraged by the promise which the United States of America, Germany and Switzerland have made of their friendly co-operation, we have accepted the invitation to enter the Universal Postal Union. Nevertheless, the legislation which was necessary was not completed until after the adjournment of the Postal Congress. We do not doubt that this step will be a benefit to all the world in general and, above all, to our kingdom "

\*NOTE—In our experience, it is usually the horizontal perforation which is lacking.  
—[Eds.]



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 7th, November, 1903.

A great deal has been written against the evil practice of hoarding away new issues. It has been cursed up hill and down dale. It has been denounced as a much to be regretted latter day excrescence of collecting. The dear old wiseacres have shaken their badly balanced top knots till they are quite loose over these sad signs of our degeneration. In the days of the patriarchs, they tell us, hoarding was unknown. Since then wicked new issue dealers have rushed latter day innocents into speculation in New Issues. Sometimes, when I read these pitiful wailings, I have to use my handkerchief.

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But I have just had occasion to refer to the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, and, in the very first volume of that periodical, away back in 1863, forty years ago, I read, "A practice has lately arisen amongst postage stamp collectors, of laying up considerable numbers of obsolete, and current stamps. This practice is grounded on the assumption that Timbromanie will continue in vogue several years, and that before it goes out, many stamps now comparatively common may become rare and valuable to collectors. We are acquainted with several persons who are thus storing French, Indian, and other common sorts; and have even heard of one who is getting a thousand English penny heads, not to paper a room or a box, but to keep till our throne shall be occupied by Edward VII. .... But it is evident that if the storing system spreads it will nullify itself, because the supply will for a very long time exceed the demand, and thus our hoarded treasures will be unavailable."

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Who would not like a few of the hoarded treasures of 1863, even the very commonest. Just look down the list, dear friends, and note the catalogue quotations to-day for the common English 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1c.d. and 1s. of those days. And you, on your side of the channel, look at the present day prices of the 1862-6 series, and of the bi-colored series of 1869. But it is ever thus with the dear old croakers who are approaching the fossil age. They are ever contrasting the iniquities of the present with their own golden past, when they were actually young.

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Look out for an epidemic of philatelist's leprosy! A correspondent of one of our monthly stamp journals says one of the New Zealand islands, recently provided with New Zealand stamps overprinted for local use, is a leper's island, and he warns us stamp collectors against touching those stamps. It has made me most uncomfortably nervous, and the puzzling part of the business is that we are not told which of the islands is the terror. Really, stamp collecting is surrounded with horrors; what with wicked speculators in new issues, Amateur-Collector-Dealers, cantankerous old fossils, and all the other ills to which we are rapidly becoming heirs, it makes one feel quite creepy.

LONDON, 14th, November, 1903.

The Collection formed by the late Dr. Lawrence of Jamaica, was auctioned by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on the 27th and 28th of October. There were some very nice things in it. The best lots were:—Gibraltar, 1889, the carmine stamp with value omitted, £9 10 0; Ceylon, 1883-84, C.A., 2d, purple brown, unused, unsurcharged, £9; Cape of Good Hope, triangular, error, 1d blue, £36; and the 4d red, error, £41; Mauritius, 1848 large fillet, 2d dark blue, lightly cancelled, a superb copy, £13.15.0; Canada, 1d black, lightly cancelled, but repaired, £13; New Brunswick, the Connell stamp, fine unused copy, £21; Nova Scotia, 1s cold violet, large margins, lightly cancelled, a superb copy, £14; St. Vincent, 1880, star, 5s rose, unused, mint copy, £13; Lady McLeod (a stamp that rarely turns up now), on entire original, but damaged, £7.7.0; British Guiana, 1850, 4c yellow, cut octagonally, on piece of original, a fine copy, £20; British Honduras, 1888, C.C., perf. 12½, 3 cents on 3d brown, very fine, £6.

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Our stamp catalogues are every year being crammed more and more with odds and ends of information useful to collectors. Indeed it is surprising what an amount of useful historical knowledge may be gleaned from our Gibbons. In it you get, for instance, under Germany, the dates of the gradual federation of the various States into the one eventual Empire of to day. At the head of every country is, of course, in every instance, the date of the introduction of postage stamps, and now our Gibbons is going to give us, in the new edition, the name of the printer of each series, as far as possible. But, for the servicable condensation of information, it would be hard to beat the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s catalogue with its excellent arrangement of varieties in very small type. This arrangement makes the catalogue readily available for the general collector who does not go in for varieties; a very important consideration, now-a days.

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But what a great advantage we, in this effete old country, have over you in the matter of catalogue illustration. We may now freely illustrate the stamps of our own country, even the current issues. This of course, goes a long way towards the simplification and encouragement of the collecting of our own postal issues. But on your side of the channel you have not yet reached this stage of civilization. You may have special postage stamps for shows and rag and bone fairs, but you may not illustrate your catalogue even with the dead-and-done-with issues of forty years ago. Some day you will come into line. Some day you will wake up and get along in stamp matters somewhere in the back waters of progress.

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It is puzzling to most of us that the Great Republic should be so far behind in so simple a matter. Surely seeing that most important countries now freely permit the use of illustrations, the collectors on your side, by a little judicious representation of facts in the proper quarters might secure the required permission. At present the collection of the splendid series of United States postal issues receive more encouragement in Europe than in America itself. This should not be.

LONDON, 21st, November, 1903.

A remark in the A. J. P. for October in chronicling some Medellin stamps, once more emphasises the ever present necessity of an authoritative Catalogue for Collectors. You chronicle the issue with the comment "We list them for what they may be worth." And unless some one takes the trouble to expose the game, even though they be a bogus lot, they will duly pass into the catalogues. And so, I believe, numbers of arrantly rubbishy stamps every year get into our catalogues, simply because there is no one of sufficient authority willing and ready to investigate and revise.

Dealers cannot be expected to do this work. If they take care to include all chronicled stamps, that is as much as the stamp collector has any right to expect. But, all the same, something more is every year becoming more and more necessary for the collecting public. And I am convinced that some day it will be recognised that what I have advocated for so many years will be as necessary to the interests of the dealer as those of the collector. The overwhelming increase in the bulk of catalogue pages that is going on at an ever increasing ratio will call a halt some day. Some day the dealer will groan under the unbearable burden of multitudinous issues, and will rue the fact that he did not, years ago, apply the pruning knife of merciless investigation for himself. Wet blankets and fossils may, for some time yet, stand in the way of an authoritative collectors' catalogue, but some day in spite of all stumbling-blocks, it will have to come.

The weeding out will have to be done by an *authoritative* Society. No dealer-publisher would have the courage to apply the knife as it will have to be applied. He would be continually getting into hot water with some client or agent interested in including what he proposed to exclude. Besides, as a trader, he cannot be expected to conduct his business in the sole interest of the collector. He is a supply agent.

No. The authoritative catalogue will have to be the work of the premier Society—the Philatelic Society of London. No other Society would carry the same weight, or give such unquestionable authority to its decisions. The objections that have hitherto been urged against the Society taking up the work are due more to mere prejudice and immature consideration than to anything else. I have heard nothing that has shaken my firm belief that the work could be successfully undertaken and profitably published by the Society. However the idea lies dormant for the time being, but it is by no means dead, and I, for one, will see that it crops up pretty frequently. The next time I bring it forward I shall take care to be furnished with actual practical estimates for the work. You may bet your bottom dollar it is going to be done, but it won't be a priced catalogue. Time was when I was overpersuaded to include pricing in my suggestion. Experience in that direction has convinced me that the dealer alone has the right to price the goods he sells and not the buyer.

Apropos of what I wrote recently concerning the growl at New Zealand's and new issues in general, an old philatelic friend writes me a long letter

which I will quote freely as it contains a lot of information that will be of more than ordinary interest to collectors generally. I may add that my friend is exceptionally well placed for getting reliable information.

He writes, "Every body knows that there are glaring instances of new issues being made for no other object than the revenue derived from their sale to collectors, and the recent issues of Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis are cases in point, but there are croakers who howl down new issues about which they know absolutely nothing, and, because *they* are unable to explain why certain stamps are issued, jump to the conclusion that they are made to swindle collectors with. I can give you a few instances respecting which I have information gathered from reliable sources on the spot."

"*French Crete.* You know that there have been two issues for use at the French post-offices in this island. The higher values were at first issued without surcharge, in error, as at all other offices in Crete the postage on letters to be sent abroad was one piastre, (or 21 Cretan lepta) per half ounce, or whatever the limit of weight was. The surcharged stamps were then issued, and the unsurcharged ones went up to a fancy price, when the speculators who had bought them up were not a little disgusted to find that after a time the surcharged stamps were withdrawn and the unsurcharged again put into use. Of course, it was at once said this was done to exploit the collector, but it was nothing of the kind. I have corresponded for more than twenty years with a Greek gentleman who was, many years ago, at the head of the Greek Post Office, but who retired from official life and joined a banking firm. When the independence of Crete was established, Prince George prevailed on this gentleman to go with him to Crete and organise the postal service ; as this is now in satisfactory operation he left Crete two months ago and rejoined his bank, and I have recently received an interesting letter from him, in which he says that before he left Crete he achieved an object for which he had been striving for two years, and that was to abolish all stamps in the island bearing a surcharge which reduced its value to Turkish currency or its equivalent. the actual circulation of Turkish money itself having ceased three years ago, and the feelings of patriotic Cretans being wounded by using stamps with values expressed in piastres, notwithstanding that this made them cheaper"

"Accordingly, on October 1st, all stamps used in the Cretan, Austrian, French and Italian post offices and surcharged with values in Turkish money were withdrawn from use, and henceforth, at every post office in Crete, the stamps will be sold only for the value expressed on them in centimes or Cretan lepta, which is exactly the same thing, a Cretan drachma being of precisely the same value as a franc."

"I might add that the Cretan stamps overprinted with the word 'PROSORINON' were sold at the rate of 21c for a 25c stamp, or at the rate of 84c per drachma, solely in order to compete with the foreign post offices who sold their stamps for piastres ; these surcharged stamps are now obsolete, and

by the change, which took place on Oct. 1st, the Cretan post-office will add 7000 francs per annum to its profits."

"At the Austrian post offices in Crete, the stamps in use before Oct. 1st were the current Austrian Levant, except the two low values, which were specially overprinted 5 and 10 *centimes*: of course, when these came out the wiseacres all cried out 'speculative' and 'unnecessary' but they were neither one nor the other. Stamps in Crete below the value of the piastre were not sold for 'paras' but for the full price in lepta or centimes, and if no special stamps had been issued for the Austrian post-office they would have had to use ordinary Austrian stamps, with values in heller. Now an Austrian krone is worth about 6 per cent. more than a Cretan drachma, so that it would soon have been perceived that good business could be done at the expense of the Austrian post by buying up the 5 and 10 heller stamps in Crete and sending them to Vienna, hence the surcharge in centimes; there will now be, in all probability, a full set issued, all in centimes and francs."

"When the recent issues of Indo-China stamps surcharged for French offices at Canton, Hoihow, Chungking, Mongtze, Yunnansen &c. made their appearance there was a lot of philatelic ink-slinging about them, 'rubbish' being about the mildest term applied to them, but I think I can explain that they are by no means so speculative as some people think. At the places where these stamps are used the Mexican dollar and cents are not current, the only currency being the *local* tael, which is different in every place, for instance: I am told there is sometimes as much as 10 per cent between the value of a Chungking tael and one at Hankow or Hoihow. It will easily be seen, therefore, if the stamps were the same at all these places, the wily Chinese merchant would buy them where the tael was lowest in value and effect a considerable saving at the expense of the Post Office."

"Then again, that the stamps are made for serious use and not for collectors I can prove, as I know of dealers who have had their money sent back by the French postmasters of Canton and Hoihow, with the information that the stamps are only sold for postage and that stamp dealers or collectors can not under any circumstances, be supplied. Some have managed, through private correspondents, to get very limited supplies from these two places, almost all of which have been sold to Paris dealers, which proves that they are unable to get the stamps either direct or in Paris; under these circumstances I should like to know where the speculation comes in? Again, has any dealer yet been able to get any stamps from Chungking, Mongtze, Pakhoi or Yunnansen?"

There is another sensational Official stamp case coming on, this time in Germany, and I am told that already six stamp dealers have been arrested in Germany, the police have paid a visit to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., at Ipswich, wanting to know from whom they bought some unused German Official stamps (present issue) which they have been advertising in sets. But the English dealers have not given them the desired information yet, and I am told they do not intend to do so unless pressure is put upon them, as their

supplies came from a very respectable Berlin dealer, and no proof has been given them that the stamps have been stolen.

LONDON, 26th, November, 1903.

We have had an outbreak of idiocy in one of our London dailies—the *Daily Mail*. A journalist of the snivelling cynic type, being very hard up for "copy" has been allowed to fill nearly a column in the *Daily Mail* on the "Collecting Maniac". Of course the "Stamp Maniac" comes in for a full share of the usual twaddle that such asses write. It is not worth while quoting any of the drivel. It has not provoked any serious reply, for, with the exception of a young collector, no one has thought it entitled to notice. I merely mention it as an indication that even our friends, the sneerers will continue to help in advertising our hobby. But those who read the matter contributed by Mr. H B Marriot-Watson will, probably, agree with him that "One ass's bray is sometimes louder than another's."

Evidently we are going to have a breeze over the recent New Zealands. My old friends of the *Philatelic Record* refer to my defence of recent printings, and express their surprise that I see nothing rotten in the issue of twenty-eight varieties of two values within the space of a few months. Great Scott! only twenty-eight varieties of two values in a few months! Why, I could give chapter and verse for the issue of double that number of varieties of one value in as many days in some of the most treasured gems of the old issue class. It is not a question as to the number of varieties, but as to whether they are genuine varieties as the result of uninfluenced attempts to get the best out of the plates, or whether they are merely varieties produced by the "most venal postal administration" for the sole purpose of milking collectors. That is the issue raised by Mr. Castle, and so rashly decided by him. For all I know, it may be true; but, I want better evidence than any yet produced to convince me that the Postal administration is so venal. I go further, and say that to any impartial inquirer the facts point the other way. There is not a single variety that from a practical printer's point of view, may not easily be the most natural result of experimental plate printing.

My *Record* friends also remind me that all serious philatelists are not "old fogies". Has any one said they are?

If the reference is intended to be to my characterisation of old issue collectors with the unreasoning prejudice against new issue collecting as "old fossils," I may admit that I know of some very sprightly young sparks of Grecian and other fame who have closed their albums with 1890, who are not altogether free from an unreasoning prejudice against new issues. Some how or another, despite the kindest of dispositions, they get their noses sadly out of joint over a new issue. It is a prejudice that grows.

I am not wedded to either school. I can take my pleasure in both old and new issues and for the life of me I cannot understand the prejudice that is so actively fostered against the latter. And, I repeat, that those who

are generating that prejudice are doing a grievous and uncalled for wrong to stamp collecting as a pleasurable pursuit.

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LONDON, 5th, December, 1903.

What is the meaning of this movement for minimising the importance of original gum. It emanates from a German dealer, who seems to have gathered a few opinions in favor of a new idea that, after all is said, original gum need not be a source of great trouble. If the stamp is all right otherwise then the gum does not matter much. This view of the matter is not likely to commend itself to fastidious collectors. Mr. Castle, in the *London Philatelist*, puts the other view very neatly. He says, "We should rather state the case thus; in certain cases, especially where the general condition of the stamp is not mint, it may occasionally be very difficult to determine as to the gum; but in cases where the entire condition of the stamp, face and reverse, is in its condition as issued, the recognition of original gum is comparatively of no great difficulty."

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But I have my own reasons for believing that this is only a pioneer hint, thrown out to feel the way towards persuading collectors into being a little less insistent in the matter of full gum. Old issues with full gum are getting scarcer and scarcer, and it is very galling to a dealer who picks up a grand copy minus the gum at no gum rates not to be able to work it off at a bumper price.

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As Mr. Castle points out, some old stamps are rarely ever met with in full gum condition, and those have to be accepted as the best available. All the same "as issued" can only mean with full gum, and no insidious hints as to the difficulty of recognising original gum will ever rob the fastidious collector of his rooted preference for full gum. It is no use drawing red herrings across this track.

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Another "Post Office" Mauritius has turned up with, as usual, its own little romance. It was found imbedded in a schoolboy collection made in 1864 by the fortunate owner, the middle stamp in a jammed-full page of common stamps. There it had been all those years. Now it turns up to be sold at auction on the 12th of January. What will it fetch? Mr. C. J. Phillips says it is expected that this copy will realize fully £1,000. Poor C. J. P. he is very sad in remembering that he sold the 1d and 2d together in 1893 for £780. And, if I mistake not, he trotted away to some outlandish place in Spain for that very pair. But you may bet your bottom dollar the profit was as much then, even at the low price of that day, as it will be to-day.

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There are many rumors about this "Post Office". I was told by one party that the first dealer offered £10 for the whole blooming lot. But the dealer himself tells me that his offers ran up to £700. You may wrap any romance you like about a "Post Office" Mauritius offered, without note or

comment, in a higgledy-piggeldy boy made, rummage collection. I guess the very sight of a glorious copy of the great rarity in such company would make any dealer's heart go pit-a-pat, and the first question that would arise would be "Now, great snakes! I wonder if this Johnnie knows anything about the value of this stamp?" Adam's difficulty would pale before the temptation of the dweller in the philatelic Garden. Pray, dear readers, that none of us may ever be so sorely tempted.

## Counterfeits of United States Stamps.

We wish to warn collectors against certain fraudulent varieties of the United States stamps and envelopes which are now in the market. Within a few days several dealers have sent us a number of these things, calling our attention to their true character and their source. The latter is one of the surprising features of the case. The man who is endeavoring to sell these stamps gives the names of R. P. H. Wolle and Herman Fisher (3991), Box 47, Jefferson City, Mo. There seems to be little room for doubt that the former is the correct name, which philatelists will remember as one of several names used by a man, who was, some years ago, convicted of using the U. S. mails for fraudulent purposes and sentenced to the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. It certainly is surprising that a prisoner should have the opportunity and the nerve to attempt, from his cell, to repeat the crime for which he is now undergoing punishment.

Among the counterfeits which have been shown us are U. S. envelopes of the 1880-82 issue—2c vermilion on amber, die C, altered to represent die D, and 3c green on blue, die B, altered to represent die C. In both cases the alterations were made by painting out parts of the design, and the former variety is a very clever imitation.

There are stamps of the issues of 1861-66 and 1869, cut in halves and affixed to original covers, and decorated with fraudulent cancellations. There are proofs of the 24c and 30c of 1851-57, also on covers, and with fraudulent cancellations, designed to pass as the rare imperforate varieties. Included in the lot are the 1c and 2c, 1861-66, with imitations of laid lines impressed in the paper; this last work is not well done.

But the *chef d'œuvre* of this misdirected artist is the imitation of type I of the 1c, 1851. This is made by adding to stamps of type II the turned-under ends of the scroll and other ornaments at the bottom, which are characteristic of type I. These ornaments are either drawn or painted in and the work is done with wonderful accuracy. We must confess that, taken one at a time and amid respectable surroundings, we should never suspect their true character. Beyond question these are among the most dangerous counterfeits which have ever been made.

We have brought the matter to the attention of the Post Office Department, in the hope that they may, temporarily at least, put a stop to the forger's operations.

**NOTE**—This article was prepared for the JOURNAL for November but, by an oversight, it was omitted.

## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.\*

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

[Continued from page 377]

Bremen.



Fig. 132.



Fig. 133.



Fig. 134.

3gr. Type I.—The right line of the background of the shield is very close to the border.

In the "3" at the left the white dot in the upper bow is placed between two lines; the one in the lower bow is placed between three lines. In the "3" at the right it is exactly the other way.

The shield does not touch the left ornament containing the "3".

There are five jewels in the lower part of the crown; the center one is a pearl, those at right and left of the center are diamonds and the two at the sides are, also, pearls.

There is a thin, broken line between the crown and "STADT POST AMT." This line, however, only shows on early impressions.

The key does not touch the upper border of the shield.

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There is a small dot, placed almost centrally, on top of the middle trefoil. (Fig. 132).

3gr. Type II.—The right line of the background in the shield is not quite as close to the border as in type I.

In the "3" at the left the white dot in the upper bow is placed between two lines, while the one in the lower bow, and those in the "3" at the right, go slightly beyond the upper line.

The shield touches both ornaments containing the "3".

The jewels in the crown are similar to those in type I.

There is no line between the crown and "STADT POST AMT."

The key touches the upper border of the shield.

The small dot on top of the central trefoil is placed a trifle to the left of the centre (Fig. 133).

3gr. Type III.—The left line of the background in the shield is close to the border, and the right line is so very close to the border that it almost forms one line with it.

In the "3" at the left the white dot in the upper bow is between two lines, but runs slightly beyond the lower line. The one in the lower bow is exactly between two lines. In the "3" at the right the dot in the upper bow is exactly between two lines while the one in the lower bow runs slightly beyond the upper line.

The shield does not touch the left ornament but is very close to it; in blurred impression it may appear to touch.

There are five jewels in the lower part of the crown the center one being a diamond, those at right and left are pearls and the two at the sides are half diamonds.

There is no line between the crown and "STADT POST AMT."

The key does not touch the upper border of the shield

The "3" in the upper right corner does not touch the ornament at the left of it, which it does in the other two varieties.

The dot over the central trefoil is as in type I.

The stamp is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a mm. narrower than in types I and II. (Fig. 134).



Fig. 135.



Fig. 136.

5gr. Type I.—The wavy line between the crown and the shield touches the crown in one place.

The extreme left line of the background in the shield is so close to the border that it almost forms one line with it.

The heads of the "F's" in "FÜNF" are well-formed balls and are close to the body.

The central trefoil at the top of the crown is not exactly in the middle of the angle formed by the ornament which divides the two labels containing "FRANCO" and "MARKE" but is a little to the left and touches it.

The upper wavy line of the background starts lower than the right, upper corner and ends lower than the left upper, corner. (Fig. 135).

5gr. Type II.—The crown does not touch the wavy lines which run along the upper border of the shield.

The line at the extreme right of the background of the shield is quite close to the border.

The heads of the "F's" in "FÜNF" are not close to the body and that of the first "F" is not a well formed ball

The central trefoil on top of the crown is exactly in the middle of the ornament and does not touch either of its sides. It is, also, at almost equal distance from the trefoils at the right and left.

The upper, wavy line of the background starts exactly in the upper right corner and ends exactly in the upper left corner. (Fig. 136).

A variety of this stamp exists in which the inscription reads "MARKEN" instead of "MARKE".

#### British East Africa,

1890.



Fig. 137.

½a.—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 137) is known to occur once upon the sheet. The surcharge reads "HAF", the tongue of the "F" having been broken entirely off.



Fig. 138.

½a.—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 138), exists in which the word "AND" in the lower scroll has the last letter damaged, causing it to read "ANL". It is known both perforated and imperforate and occurs once in the bottom row of the sheet of the first printing only.

1897.

## SURCHARGED UPON THE STAMPS OF ZANZIBAR.

Collectors should be careful in purchasing these stamps as it is generally understood that those stamps having a period after the word "AFRICA" are reprints which were supplied to the central office of the Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, but that they were never so issued for actual postal use. The only noteworthy variety is of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a blue and red. The figures of the fraction are transposed so that it reads " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## British Guiana.

1852.

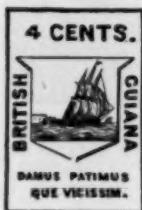


Fig. 139.

1c. Type I.—There is a period after "GUIANA." The tail of the "Q" in "QUE" is short and inclined slightly to the left.

1c. Type II.—There is no period after "GUIANA." The tail of the "Q" of "QUE" is longer than in type I and inclines to the right.

4c. Type I.—The tail of the "Q" of "QUE" is rather long and markedly inclined to the right.

4c. Type II.—The tail of the "Q" of "QUE" is short and almost vertical, being inclined but slightly to the right.

The details of the fort and the shading of the waves, in both the one cent and four cent values, also show slight differences in the two types.

## British Guiana.

1853.



Fig. 140.



Fig. 141.



Fig. 142.

1c. Type I.—This is the normal type of the stamp. The inscription "ONE CENT" is properly spaced and there is no colorless line above it. (Fig. 140.)

1c. Type II.—The letters of "ONE CENT" are properly spaced and there is a colorless line above the value. Both types I and II are found upon the same sheet. (Fig. 141.)

1c. Type III.—The letters of "ONE CENT" are not properly spaced, being very close together with the "o" of "ONE" noticeably further away from the left corner block. (Fig. 142.)

1c. Type IV.—The "o" of "ONE" is smaller than the other letters of the inscription.

4c. Type I.—There is no colorless line above the lower label.

4c. Type II.—There is a colorless line above the lower label.

1860.



Fig. 143.

4c. Type III.—There is a colorless line above the lower label and the corner blocks, which contain the numerals composing the date, are framed by colorless lines (Fig. 143.)

1860-63.



Fig. 144.



Fig. 145.

There are two types of all the stamps of this series excepting the four cent value.

There is a wide space between "CENT" and the word or figure of value, in the lower label. (Fig. 144.)

Type II.—The space between "CENT" and the denomination is narrow. All the four cent stamps are of this type. (Fig. 145.)

1862.



Fig. 146.



Fig. 147.



Fig. 148.



Fig. 149.



Fig. 150.



Fig. 151.



Fig. 152.

1c. and 2c.—In the plate of these stamps, (composed of twenty-four stamps, arranged in four horizontal rows of six), the first two rows are similar to type I; the third row and the two left-hand stamps of the fourth row are like type II, and the last four stamps are of type III.

1c. Type I.—The border is formed of crossed ovals as illustrated. (Fig. 146.)

Var. 1.—In the left border the fourth ornament from the top is of the pattern of type IV.

Var. 2.—In the right border the third ornament from the top is of the pattern of type IV.

1c. Type II.—The border is formed of pearls. (Fig. 147.)

1c. Type III.—The border is formed of grapes. (Fig. 148.)

Var. 1.—The second "1" of "BRITISH" is a figure "1."

Var. 2.—The word "POSTAGE" is misspelled "PCSTAGE."

2c. This value, being printed from the same plates as the 1c., excepting that the value is changed, the same varieties are to be found as in the one cent value.

4c. Type IV.—The border is formed of hearts and pearls. (Fig. 149.)

Var. 1.—In the left border the fourth ornament from the top is a trefoil as in type VI.

Var. 2.—In the upper border the second ornament from the right is a trefoil.

4c. Type V.—The border is formed of rosace with cross. There is an inner rectangle. (Fig. 150.)

Var. 1.—The first "1" in "BRITISH" is a figure "1."

4c. Type V.—The border is formed of rosace with cross and there is no inner rectangle. (Fig. 151.)

Var. 2.—The "1" of "GUIANA" is a figure "1"

Var. 3.—The "A" of "POSTAGE" is smaller than the other letters.

4c. Type VI.—The border is formed of trefoils. (Fig. 152.)

Var. 1.—The ornament under the "E" of "CENTS" in the lower border is of type III.

Var. 2.—The "s" of "CENTS" is an italic letter.

Var. 3.—The "s" of "BRITISH" is an italic letter.

1882.



Fig. 153.

**1c. and 2c. type I.**—The central design is a ship with three masts. (Fig. 153.)

**1c. and 2c. type II.**—The central design is a brig with two masts.

These stamps were type set, in sheets of twelve, sometimes six rows of two stamps each and sometimes four rows of three. There were an equal number of the two types on each sheet and as many minor varieties as there were stamps on the sheet. In addition to this, there was a third setting of the two cents, thus making twenty four minor varieties of the one cent and thirty six of the two cents.

1889.

**4 CENTS**

Fig. 155.

**4 CENTS**

Fig. 156.

**6 CENTS**

Fig. 157.

**6 CENTS**

Fig. 158.

**4c. Type I.**—The figure "4" is short. (Fig. 155.)

**4c. Type II.**—The figure "4" is tall. (Fig. 156.)

**6c. Type I.**—The top of the "6" is flat. (Fig. 157.)

**6c. Type II.**—The top of the "6" is turned downwards. (Fig. 158.)

1898-99.

All three of the stamps composing this series are found without the period after "CENTS," and the 2c on 1oc. exists with the word "CENTS" spelled "GENTS."

### British Honduras.

1888.



Fig. 159.

**2c. on 6d. Perf. 14.**—A variety of this surcharge (Fig. 159), is known in which the figure "2" has a curved tail instead of the straight one which is characteristic of the normal stamp.

1888.

**4c. on 1s. Small surcharge.**—A variety exists in which the "o" of "50" is omitted, making it read "5 CENTS."

1899-1900.

All the stamps of this series, i.e. the 5c, 10c., 25c. and 50c., are found with the surcharged word misspelled "BEVENUE" instead of "REVENUE."

## Bulgaria

1879.



Fig. 160.



Fig. 161.

In this series the monetary unit was centimes and it was so expressed upon the stamps, being the second word of the lower inscription. (Fig. 160.)

1881.

Here the monetary unit has changed to 'stotinki,' and the second word of the lower inscription has been altered in accordance therewith. (Fig. 161.)

1885-86.



Fig. 162.



Fig. 163.



Fig. 164.



Fig. 165.

These two series (consisting only of the 1s. and 2s. values) are distinguished solely by the different spelling of the indication of value.

In the 1s. the first word of this inscription (the lower one) is entirely different upon the two stamps, as is also the final character of the last word. (Figs. 162 and 163.)

In the 2s. the difference is confined to the final character of the first word of the lower inscription. (Figs. 164 and 165.)

## POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1884.

There are thirty horizontal shade lines in the upper portion of the background.

1894.

There are but twenty five horizontal shade lines in the upper part of the background.



**UNITED STATES.**—Postmaster-General Payne has approved the designs recently submitted by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for a special issue of stamps in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The stamps will be of the same size as the Columbian stamps issued during the World's Fair in Chicago.

The series will consist of five stamps, the one-cent bearing the head of Robert Livingston, United States Minister to France, who negotiated the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana from that country; the two cent stamp, the head of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States at that time; the three cent, the head of James Monroe, who, as special envoy of the United States, assisted Livingston in the negotiation of the purchase treaty; the five-cent, the head of President McKinley, who approved Government recognition of the exposition to be held next year; and the ten-cent stamp a map of the United States showing the territory purchased from France.

Postmaster-General Payne considers the work on the special series the finest ever turned out by the experts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing  
—[*New York Sun*.]



**CHINA.—WUHU.**—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 1c ultramarine Postage Due stamp, of the 1896 issue, in a vertical pair, imperforate between.



**COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.—MEDELLIN.**—The following quotation from a letter from one of our correspondents is of more than passing interest:

"In relation to the Medellin stamps my opinion is that they are identical, in so far as being authorized, with the Bogota issues. It is difficult to say, in these South American countries, what is real government sanction. Both in Bogota and here the companies that do the local letter business are private corporations, but they are chartered by the State in which they are located.

It is still a possibility to put a letter in the government office at Medellin for some one in Medellin, but no delivery is made. This special and private service somewhat supplements the public one. Yet, of course, it is true that it is not a government service or under government management. If the service here is not appreciated and the venture is a failure the stamps will simply be relics of what has been."

The stamps here are certainly as much entitled to be catalogued as those of Bogota but I would question whether either could be called government issues."

The stamps referred to are the recently issued 20c. and 40c. locals.



**CUBA.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* says that a new set has

been ordered and that the following colors have been adopted : 1c green, 2c blue, 3c violet, 5c green, 8c lilac, 10c bistre, 50c black, 1 peso carmine, 10c (special delivery) green.



**DUTCH INDIES.**—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert, of The Hague, Holland, for information regarding the forthcoming series of high values for this country. The design is a profile of the Queen upon the lined ground of a central circle; above, in an arched label whose ends rest upon the lower label is "POSTZEGEL." At the top, in a straight label is "NEDERLANDSCH-INDIE" and in a similar label at the bottom but in much larger lettering, is the value.

The spandrels between the upper label and the curved one below it contain nude female figures; those between the central disk and the lower label contain ships.

The stamps will be issued in February, 1904, and the values and colors are : 1g violet, 1½g maroon, 2½g steel blue.



**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.**—We illustrate the designs of the new series :



**FRANCE.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 30c violet of the Sower type in an imperforate pair.



**FRENCH GUIANA.**—*La Cote Réelle* says: "This colony will very soon be favored with a special series, as well as a series of Postage Due stamps."

Each series will consist of a single type only.

A native warrior for that of the postage stamps, which will be composed of the 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 75 centimes and 1, 2 and 5 francs, and a native woman for the Postage Due stamps, which will comprise seven values, as follows : 5, 10, 15, 30, 50 and 60 centimes and 1 franc."



**FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the provisional issue, made by surcharging a large figure "5" on the 15c pale red of the re engraved Mouchon type, with the surcharge inverted.



**LONG-TCHEOU.**—We quote from *La Cote Réelle* as follows :

"In one of our recent numbers we announced a series of stamps of

Indo China surcharged 'Long Tcheou.' Having written at once to this office for further information we have to day had our letter returned to us by the receiver of the post office at Lang-Son, endorsed 'Office closed.'

"The closing of this office is due to the death of eleven successive employees during the past year, all having fallen victims to their duty and succumbed to the rigors of the climate, which is fatal to Europeans.

"After these catastrophes the government of Indo China has decided to close, temporarily at least, this office, and the stamps surcharged "Long-Tcheou" have not been issued. The following numbers were printed in July 1903 :

1500 stamps of	1 centime
1500 "	2 "
1500 "	4 "
4500 "	5 "
1500 "	10 "
1500 "	15 "
2000 "	20 "
1500 "	5 francs.

"We do not know what has become of these stamps. Have they been destroyed or have they been reserved for better days? Time alone will tell."



HONDURAS.—We have seen the following oddities which we have not listed : series of 1889, 5c. an horizontal pair imperforate between. 1892, the 1c. and 25c. in both horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between the stamps. Official stamps, series of 1890, a vertical pair of the 30c. imperforate between and the 75c. with a double surcharge.



ICELAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us still more varieties of the "1 GILDI" surcharge. These include the 25a yellow brown and blue of the regular issue, perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , with the surcharge inverted; and, of the Official stamps, the 5a brown and 10a blue with the apostrophe after the abbreviation "02", instead of before it. He also shows us the 10a, in both blue and ultramarine, with the error "'03-'03". The Official stamps are all perforated  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , except the 10a ultramarine which is perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .



NICARAGUA.—Upon examination of some sheets of the official stamps chronicled last month we find that there are five different ornaments for the 1c. on 1cc.; three for the 2c. on 3c.; one for the 4c. on 1cc., and none at all on the sheet of 5c. on 3c.

Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 2 pesos of the 1892 issue printed, by error, in the color of the 2 centavos.



PERU.—We have seen a copy of the 1c green of 1899 (No. 116), surcharged with the horseshoe in black and triangle in red, which has the former surcharge inverted.



PORtUGUESE INDIA.—We have seen a block of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ r black of the,

1882 issue, each stamp of which had the value repeated in an inverted position in the upper label.



VENEZUELA.—We have seen the 10c red, of the 1899 issue, cut in half diagonally and used, in connection with the 25c blue, to make up the postage on a package of newspapers. We illustrate the new design for the state of Zulia :





**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—Mr. J. M. Bartels sends us a new stamp for this country. It is a 6c of the type now current.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Sun with Rays.

Perforated 12.

6c black

**AUSTRIA.**—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* announces some new values for these offices.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated

Black surcharge.

25c on 25h ultramarine

50c on 50h gray blue

1fr on 1k carmine rose

**BOSNIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new stamp with the value in black.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 13½.

30f bistre and black

**CHILI.**—We have seen the thirty centavos stamp of 1901 surcharged "DIEZ CENTAVOS" as illustrated below.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Rouled

Diez

Surcharged in

dark blue

CENTAVOS

10c on 30c orange

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—We have received the 20 centavos stamp of the regular issue (type 88, in our catalogue), printed in a darker blue than usual, on buff instead of salmon paper, and perforated.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

20c dark blue on buff

**Antioquia.**—In November last we chronicled, on the authority of the *Monthly Journal*, new 50c and 1p stamps for this state. A correspondent now sends us what we assume to be a full series. They are of upright rectangular shape, measuring 16x26mm., and printed by lithography. The stamps with the value in centavos have large numerals on a ground of lathework in the center, while the peso values have portraits. Each is inscribed "1903—COLOMBIA—DEPARTAMENTO—DE ANTIOQUIA" and the value. It will be observed that they do not bear the usual word "CORREOS," but presumably they are intended for postal use.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

10c yellow

20c purple

30c brown

40c green

50c rose

1c olive gray (Zea)

2p purple (Garcia Rovira)

5p dark blue (Lapolo)

4p red (J. Manuel Restrepo)

5p red brown (Fernandez Madrid)

**Barranquilla.**—*Meekel's Weekly*

*Stamp News* lists a new color of the 10c "pier" type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate.  
10c blue on pink

**Medellin.**—We have seen a new surcharge hailing from this city. The 10c black on pink (our type No. 87), has been surcharged vertically, in three lines of large type, "HABILITADO—MEDELLIN—A. R."

*Registration Return Receipt stamp.*

Imperforate.  
Violet surcharge.  
10c black on pink

**Tolima.**—We have received a new issue of stamps from Tolima, all badly lithographed, as is usual in that part of the world. The design consists of the national coat of arms in a circle in the center, with "DEPARTAMENTO DEL TOLIMA" curved around it; at the top, "CORREOS—REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" in two lines; the value in words and figures at the bottom and also in figures in the upper spandrels. It will be observed that there are two varieties of the 50 centavos, and three of the 10 pesos.

*Adhesive stamps*

Imperforate.  
10c dull blue  
1p brown  
2p gray  
5p scarlet  
Perforated 12.  
4c black on green  
10c dull blue  
20c yellow  
50c black on rose  
50c black on buff  
1p brown  
2p gray  
5p scarlet  
10p black on green  
10p black on gray blue  
10p black on green, glazed

**EGYPT.**—**Soudan.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a 5 piastres stamp, which has received the surcharge "5 MILIEMES" in black. This stamp is of the 1898 issue, watermarked a flower.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* also reports the 1 millieme carmine and brown of the 1902-03 issue, watermarked multiple crescent and star, with the surcharge "O. S. G. S"

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a flower.  
Black surcharge.

5m on 5pi green and orange brown

*Official stamp.*

Black surcharge.  
Watermarked multiple crescent and star.  
1m carmine and brown

**FRANCE.**—**Offices in China.**—*La Côte Réelle* says that the 30c brown on bistre, series of 1894, has been surcharged, in red, "A PERCEVOIR" in two lines and that the copy which they have seen was postmarked "Tien-Tsin, 19 Octobre, 1902." To this information *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* adds four more varieties bearing the same surcharge, but in a single line this time, the 5c, 15c, and 30c being of the Allegorical group, and the 10c of the Mouchon type of 1902.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

Red and black surcharge.

30c brown on bistre	(two lines)
5c yellow green	(one line)
10c carmine	( " " )
15c blue	( " " )

Violet and black surcharge.

30c brown on bistre	(one line)
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**FRANCE.**—**Offices in Morocco.**—We quote from *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*: "According to a French contemporary, whose information only reaches us through other sources, there has been a small out-

break here. The 5c and 10c stamps ran short at the French Post Office at Tangiers on the 9th of October, and on the following day 400 5c and 200 10c Unpaid Letter stamps, overprinted "PP" (Post Paye), were put in use for prepayment. Their issue seems to have been an intermittent one; they were on sale (or in use in the post office), for a moment, it is said, at 8 a.m., and again for a similar period at noon; but at 2 p.m. the doors were thrown open, and by 3.30 p.m. the stamps were all sold out. Evidently the officials there were a little slow, or the sale would not have lasted an hour and a half."

#### *Adhesive stamps.*

Surcharged "PP."

5c on 5c light blue (Postage Due Stamp)

10c on 10c chocolate (Postage Due Stamp)

**INDIA.—Gwalior.**—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* notes the 2½ annas of the Queen's head series surcharged for this state and also the 3p with inverted surcharge.

#### *Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

3p carmine (Queen's head, inverted surcharge)

2½a ultramarine (Queen's head)

**ITALY.**—Several of our contemporaries state that two high value postage due stamps, used mainly for money orders and of the same design as those of 1884, were issued July 1. 1903.

#### *Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated

50 lire, yellow

100 " blue

**JAMAICA.**—Two new stamps have made their appearance here. We il-

lustrate the design, of which the central portion is the arms of the colony. They were issued Nov. 16, 1903.

#### *Adhesive stamps.*



Watermark Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.

½p green and black

2½p ultramarine and black

**PANAMA.**—We append hereto a list of what we consider to be real varieties of the hand stamped surcharge made in the city of Panama. It seems to be possible to find almost anything that was ever heard of in the way of misplaced surcharges in this series, but we are not in sympathy with the methods employed in certain out of date catalogues, which, for example, list imperforate stamps as "imperforate pair; imperforate strip of three" etc. and, for that reason, prefer to list only varieties which appear to have some *raison d'être*. The regular postage stamps are those of Panama but the Too Late, Registration and Registration Return Receipt stamps are those of the Colombian Republic. It will be noticed that two of them have been overprinted with a lower value.

#### *Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Surcharged REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

Rose surcharge.

1c green, horizontal surcharge

1c green, horizontal surcharge inverted

1c green, horizontal surcharge, pair, one without surcharge

1c green, vertical surcharge

2c rose, horizontal surcharge

5c blue, horizontal surcharge  
 5c " vertical "  
 10c yellow, horizontal "  
 10c " vertical "  
 20c violet, horizontal "  
 25c " " inverted  
 50c bistre brown, horizontal sur-  
     charge  
 50c bistre brown, diagonal surcharge  
 50c bistre brown, diagonal surcharge  
     inverted  
 1p brown carmine, horizontal sur-  
     charge  
     Blue black surcharge.  
 1c green, horizontal surcharge  
 1c green, horizontal surcharge in-  
     verted  
 1c green, vertical surcharge  
 2c rose, horizontal surcharge  
 2c " " " inverted  
 2c rose, horizontal surcharge, double  
     and inverted  
 2c rose, vertical surcharge  
 2c rose, vertical surcharge, double  
     and inverted  
 5c blue, vertical surcharge  
 10c yellow, horizontal surcharge  
 10c yellow, vertical surcharge  
 20c violet, horizontal surcharge  
 20c violet, horizontal surcharge, in-  
     verted  
 20c violet, vertical surcharge  
 50c bistre brown, horizontal sur-  
     charge  
 50c bistre brown, horizontal sur-  
     charge inverted  
 50c bistre brown horizontal sur-  
     charge, pair, one without sur-  
     charge  
 50c bistre brown, vertical surcharge  
 1p brown carmine, horizontal sur-  
     charge  
 1p brown carmine, vertical sur-  
     charge  
***Too Late stamps.***  
 Imperforate  
 Rose surcharge.  
 5c purple on rose  
     Blue black surcharge.  
 5c purple on rose  
***Registration stamps.***  
 Imperforate.  
 Rose surcharge.

10c red brown on blue  
 10c on 20c red brown on blue  
     Blue black surcharge.  
 10c on 20c red brown on blue  
***Registration Return Receipt stamps.***  
 Rose surcharge.  
 10c blue on blue.  
 5c on 10c blue on blue

The hand stamped surcharges de-  
 scribed in the foregoing list were is-  
 sued in the city of Panama. They  
 were superseded by a new series  
 bearing a printed surcharge. This  
 surcharge requires two printings. By  
 the first the word "COLOMBIA" is  
 obliterated by a bar of a color ap-  
 proaching that of the stamp. By the  
 second operation the word "PANAMA"  
 is printed vertically at each side.  
 The second surcharge is printed on  
 fifty stamps at a time, the sheet is  
 then reversed and the surcharge ap-  
 plied to the remaining fifty stamps.  
 The word "PANAMA" usually mea-  
 sures 13mm. but is occasionally long-  
 er and on a few stamps it measures  
 16mm. It is about 1 1/4mm. high.  
 As might have been expected the  
 printer's case did not contain a suf-  
 ficient supply of the letter "A" but  
 he made good the deficiency by a  
 liberal use of inverted "v's", as  
 many as three in the word on occa-  
 sions. We are also favored with an  
 inverted "y", instead of an "A", an  
 inverted "n" and the letter "A"  
 with an accent.

***Adhesive stamps.***  
 Perforated 12,  
 Black surcharge.  
 2c rose  
 2c rose, surcharged at one side only  
 10c yellow  
     Blue-black surcharge.  
 2c rose  
     Carmine surcharge.  
 5c blue  
 20c violet  
     Double surcharge in carmine and  
     black  
 20c violet

Apparently this surcharge did not give satisfaction, as it has now been replaced by another. This has the bar and the word "PANAMA" at each side but the overprinting is all in one color, carmine. "PANAMA" measures about  $15 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  mm and is carefully set up. The only varieties which have been noticed so far are "PANAMA" reading upwards at both sides of the stamp, reading downwards at both sides and "PANAMA". As this surcharge is also printed on fifty stamps at a time, there are two copies of each of these varieties in a sheet. There are also some varieties caused by one of the impressions being placed too far to one side. Thus in one sheet we find the left-hand vertical row without surcharge, while the sixth row has a double surcharge. In another sheet one row of stamps have the word "PANAMA" only once while in the adjacent rows the two words are close together at one side of the stamp.

#### *Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Carmine surcharge.

1c green

1c green, double surcharge

1c green, pair, one without surcharge

1c green, surcharged at one side only

1c green, both words at one side of stamp

2c rose

5c blue

10c yellow

50c bistre brown

1p brown carmine

Following the example of Panama the city of Colon has also its provisional issues. The first was surcharged "REPUBLICA DE-PANAMA" in two lines, by means of a hand stamp. The surcharge was similar to that used in the city of Panama but slightly larger, both in the length of the words and the height of the letters. While the issue was entirely legitimate we fear that many of the varieties must be attributed to a willingness to oblige philatelists. This

appears to be true, at least, of one large lot which we have recently seen and in which stamps with the surcharge in normal condition were far outnumbered by the oddities. They were surcharged in magenta, violet or black; in all positions; horizontal, diagonal, vertical reading upwards, vertical reading downwards, double, inverted, in two positions on one stamp, in two colors on one stamp, in two colors on adjacent stamps, pairs, one without surcharge, etc. When to these we add the stamps with the surcharges "R-COLON" in a circle and "A R-COLON-COLUMBIA" (sometimes without the last word), with the possibilities of combinations of position, omission color, etc., etc., in the various surcharges, the result is beyond our patience to chronicle. We shall confine our list to straight varieties and leave our readers to imagine the rest; their wildest dreams cannot exceed the reality. In describing the Registration and Registration Return Receipt stamps we shall give first the color of the surcharge "R-COLON" or "A R-COLON-COLUMBIA" and secondly that of the surcharge "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA."

#### *Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Magenta surcharge.

1c green

2c rose

5c blue

10c yellow

Violet surcharge.

1c green

2c rose

5c blue

10c violet

50c bistre brown

1p brown carmine

Black surcharge

2c rose

#### *Registration stamps.*

Perforated 12.

10c yellow, violet and violet surcharges

10c yellow, violet and magenta surcharges  
 10c yellow, violet and red surcharges  
 10c yellow, black and magenta surcharges  
 10c yellow, red and violet surcharges  
 10c yellow, red and magenta surcharges  
 10c yellow, red and red surcharges  
 Stamp of the Colombian Republic (type RS9) surcharged "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" in violet.  
 20c red brown on blue

*Registration Return Receipt stamps.*

Perforated 12.

5c blue, violet and violet surcharges  
 5c blue, violet and magenta surcharges  
 5c blue, violet and red surcharges  
 5c blue, black and magenta surcharges

Stamp of the Colombian Republic (type RRS2) surcharged "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" in violet

Imperforate.

10c blue on blue

When the city of Panama altered the style of surcharge in use there, Colon must needs do likewise. The new surcharge consists simply of the word "PANAMA" in large Roman capitals. It measures  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm. and is hand-stamped across the top of the stamp.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Magenta surcharge.

2c rose

Violet surcharge.

2c rose

10c brown carmine

*Registration stamp.*

10c yellow, red and violet surcharges

Last of all, comes the city of David and all good philatelists will surely call it blessed, for it has inflicted on us only one surcharge. This consists of the words "CORREOS-DAVID", in two lines enclosed in a rectangular frame, made up of small triangles pointing outwards.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Violet surcharge.

20c violet

**PERSIA.**—The five and ten kran stamps of the series of 1894 have been surcharged with a new and fanciful design, as illustrated below. The body of the surcharge is in one color and the Persian characters are in another. We have seen the following, the first named color being that of the body of the surcharge and the second that of the Persian characters:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Surcharged



4 Chahis

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

- 4 chahis on 5k violet and silver, red and black surcharge.
- 8 chahis on 5k violet and silver, green and carmine surcharge
- 16 chahis on 5k violet and silver, orange and green surcharge
- 3 krans on 5k violet and silver, blue and carmine surcharge
- 4 krans on 5k violet and silver, red-brown and green surcharge
- 2 tomans on 5k violet and silver, carmine and orange surcharge
- 2 tomans on 10k red and gold, blue and black surcharge
- 3 tomans on 5k violet and silver, black and carmine surcharge
- 3 tomans on 10k red and gold, green and dark blue surcharge

**PHILIPPINES.**—The following additional values of the series of 1902 have been overprinted for use in these islands.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

2c carmine, new type.

5c blue

10c dark violet brown

\$1.00 black

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—*La Cote Réelle* say that the following stamps have been perforated with the letters "S. A." for official use:

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated S. A.

Perforated 13.

1½p carmine rose

2p purple

Perforated 11½.

4p red orange

1s brown

2s 6p purple

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—Johnson.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the appearance of a provisional, said to have been issued about the last of October. The new value is in rather large, sans serif, upper and lower case type and the original value is obliterated by an heavy bar.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

50c on \$3.00 lilac and blue



## Changes in Catalogue Prices.

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Cat. No.	New	Used	Cat. No.	New	Used
<b>BECHUANALAND.</b>					
21 1887	7.50		17 1894	10	10
22 "	33.50		17c " (comma after Centavo)	50	
<b>BRITISH HONDURAS.</b>					
47 1892	4.00		18 "	20	20
<b>CEYLON.</b>					
85 1883-84	5.00		18a "	1.50	
<b>CHILE.</b>					
196 1884	3.00	3.00	18b "	2.50	
<b>COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.</b>					
306 1902	20	10	19 " (comma after Centavos)	35	
307 "	30	20	19f " (Centvros)	75	
<b>FALKLAND ISLANDS.</b>					
12 1891	3.00	2.00	20 " (comma after Centavos)	1.50	
<b>FINLAND.</b>					
19 1875-81	3.50	1.00	21 " (comma after Centavos)	75	
19a "	1.25	75	21c " (comma after Centavos)	85	
<b>FRANCE. (Offices in Crete).</b>					
1161 1902-03	18		22 " (comma after Centavos)	3.00	
1163 "	35		23 " (comma after Centavos)	2.50	
1164 "	70		23c " (comma after Centavos)	5.00	
1165 "	1.65		24 " (comma after Centavos)	40	
<b>GIBRALTAR.</b>					
12 1886-98	5.00		24c " (comma after Centavos)	2.00	
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>					
86 1899-1000	—	—	25 " (no period after Centavos)	1.00	
102 1901	50		25b " (no period after Centavos)	2.00	
103 "	4	4	25f " (no period after Centavos)	3.00	
<b>PANAMA.</b>					
1 2878	1.00	25	26 1896	1.00	50
1a "	1.00	25	27 "	3.00	1.25
2 "	—	1.50	51 1888	1.00	1.00
3 "	2.00		51a "	1.50	
4 "	4.00	3.00	51b "	2.00	
6a 1887-88	1.00		51c " (blue gray)	50	
7a "	1.00		52 "	50	
10 "	1.00		53 "	50	
11 1888	4.00	1.50	54 1900	25	
12 1892-94	4	2	55 "	50	
13 "	6	3	102 1899	50	
14 "	15	4	103 1901	50	
15 "	25	4	<b>PERSIA.</b>		
16 "	50	25	148 1899	50	
			149 "	40	
			150 "	1.00	
			151 "	1.50	

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.					FEDERATED MALAY STATES.				
4 1890		20	50	1	1890				15
17 1892		2.00	2	"	"				20
20 1896		18	18	4	"				—
21 "		3.00		5	"				20
23 1900		3	3	6	"				1.00
24 "		6	5	10	"				—
25 "		12	12	13	"				15.00
29 1901		20	25			JOHORE.			
30 "		50	50						
31 "		30	30	22	1892-94				50 50
32 "		12	12	23	"				60 60
33 1902		40	20	24	"				1.25
34 "		25	25	27	"				35
35 "		25	25			SELANGOR.			
37 "		35	35	6	1882				—
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS					9	"			75
43 1881		1.50	5	10	"				50
43a "		2.00	5	20	1891				5.00
52 1884-91		3.00	150	21	"				5.00
56 1883		1.00	1.00	22	"				3.00
64 "		3.00	2.00	23	"				5.00
83 1894		25	25	33	1895 99				1.00
				35	"				2.00
BANGKOK						SUNGEI UJONG.			
1 1882		—	—						
2 "		—	—						
6 "		10.00	4.50	4	1881-83				1.00
13 "		1.25	1.00	17	"				—
14 "		2.00	1.00	18	"				—
17 1883		1.00	1.00	31	1892				50 50

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Nov. 12—Paper: "South Australia"—Mr. R. Hollick.

The following were unanimously elected members: Capt. C. Moroiu, Messrs W. K. Skipwith, J. Duncan, A. Sepetstotis.

Mr. R. Hollick then gave his display of the stamps of South Australia with notes on them. The number and superb condition of the early issues seemed to partly account for their scarcity with other collectors. All the catalogued and several uncatalogued varieties were shown. One of the rarest stamps was the 9d watermarked broad star in the shade usually associated with the pointed star.

Dec. 3—A very successful auction was held and over 250 lots of the members duplicates were sold. Mr. J. H. Telfer, who officiated as auctioneer, was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

The following were then unanimously elected members: Messrs S. T.

Ashford, J. Campbell, G Zarmikiau. C. J Preater, J. J. Arthur, L Sullivan, E. H. Hall, W. H. Lawson, B. W. King, T. Lemaire, L. H. Brierley and Dr. T. Stewart Adair.

Messrs C S. Wells, L. S. Wells, P. T. Deakin, A. Waroquier. J. C. auf der Heide, G. Zarnikiau, H. Clark, W. R. S Fiddian and J. H Smyth were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection and Messrs J. Campbell (Haddington) D. Benjamin and W. Swire for catalogues and periodicals.

The next Auction will be held on Feb. 25th and 26th for which lots must reach the Hon. Sec. by Jan. 25th.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 101st meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club Monday evening, December, 14, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8.15 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance of \$413.10 exclusive of reserve fund was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was accepted as read.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of Siam submitted their report as follows:

New York, December 14, 1903.

TO THE GOVERNORS,

The Collectors Club:

**Gentlemen:**—Your committee, appointed to judge all collections entered in competition for the medals donated by Mr. George. L. Toppan, for the best exhibit of the stamps of Siam, beg to report as follows;

Four collections were submitted to the judges; of these, two of them exhibited respectively by Lord Crawford and Butler, while excellent general collections of the country showed at once that the owners had not gone into specialism of these stamps, to anything like the degree evinced by the other two competitors, and thus the two collections did not enter into serious consideration in the awarding of prizes, although your judges feel that it is only due to the owners to state that they were both very fine collections of the stamps of this country.

After eliminating these two collections, the other two required very careful examination by the judges. The first examination showed that they were remarkably complete, and apparently of equal value, so that we were obliged to examine not only each issue but every value of each issue, until we could arrive at a conclusion as to which of the two was the better. After going through each stamp carefully as stated above, and giving credits to one or the other as one exhibited stamps not represented in the other collection, we found a slight preponderance in favor of the collection exhibited under the motto of the "Duke of Assam," and to the owner of this collection we recommend that the first prize, or silver medal, should be awarded, whereas

the bronze medal is to be given to the owner of the collection whose motto was "The Other Assiam." For the matter of record we beg to state that the silver medal collection received nine points as against six and one-half for the one to whom we recommend the award of the bronze medal, which will convince you how nearly equal in merit the two collections were. Both of them showed what can be done by a scientific specialist in stamps of such a country as Siam, and nodoubt you will find as much interest in the examination of these collections as your judges.

We hand you herewith the envelopes containing the names of the competitors, as by the rules of competition the judges were not to know the owners of the collections, but take this opportunity to recommend to competitors, that if they desire their identify to remain unknown, they should not use binders containing their initials on the back.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. MORGENTHAU,  
ALBERT PERRIN,  
J. M. ANDREINI.

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr Alex. Holland and the bronze medal to Mr. J. N. Luff: that the collection entered under the name of "Butler" was the property of Mr. P. F. Bruner and that Mr. Jos. S. Rich had entered his collection under the title "I orú Crawford."

The report of the judges was accepted with thanks.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (U S Telegraph), to be held January 11th, 1904:

John W. Scott, E. B Power, P F. Bruner and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to Mr J. W. Scott, 36 John street, at least two days before the date of exhibition.

The club having been offered the purchase of two houses, a committee composed of Messrs. Luff, Rich and Bruner was appointed to look into the matter and make report at the next meeting.

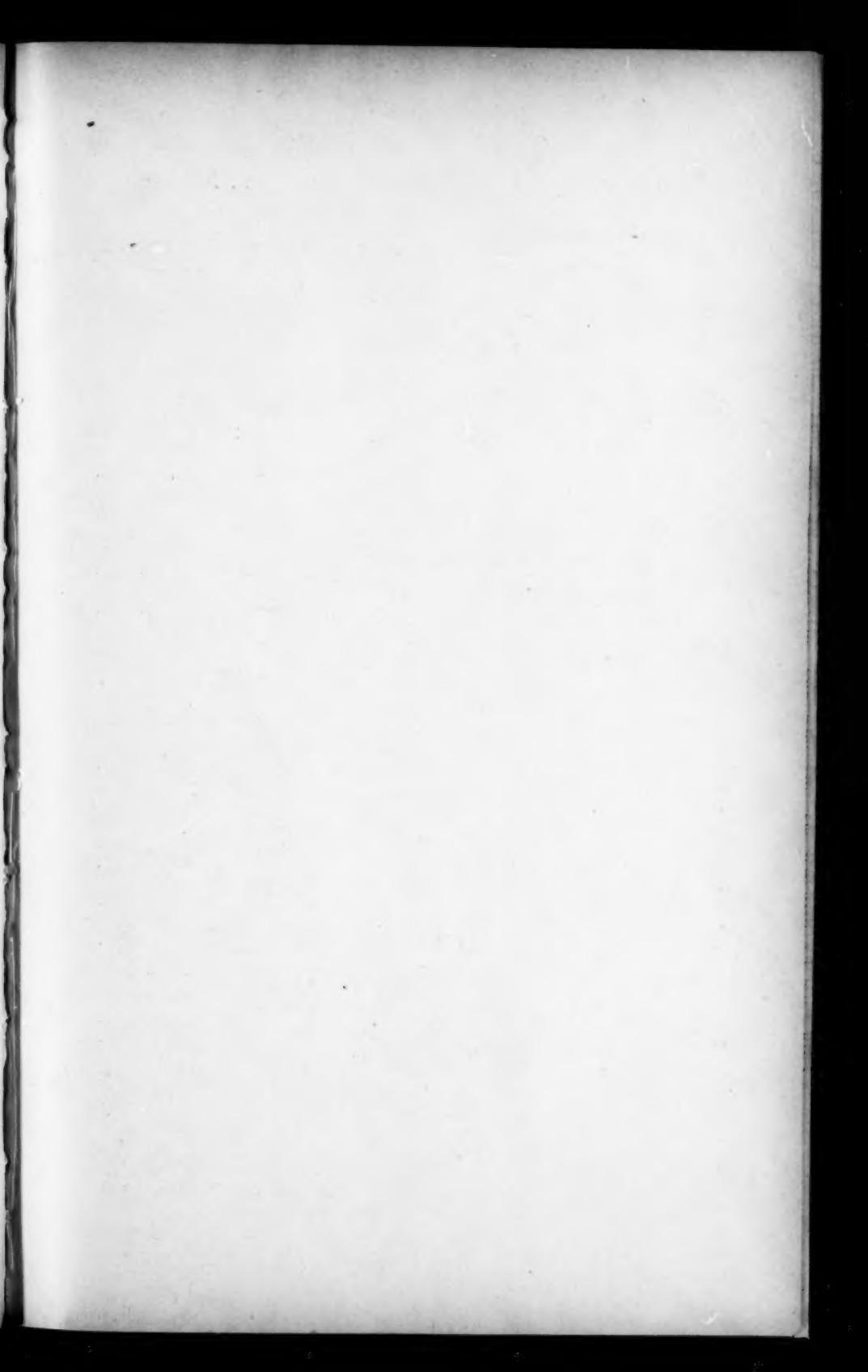
Maurice Herbert having failed to qualify as a member, his name was dropped from the roll.

The application of Mr. Benno Loewy having been posted the required length of time was balloted upon and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club.

Adjourned at 9 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*





# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

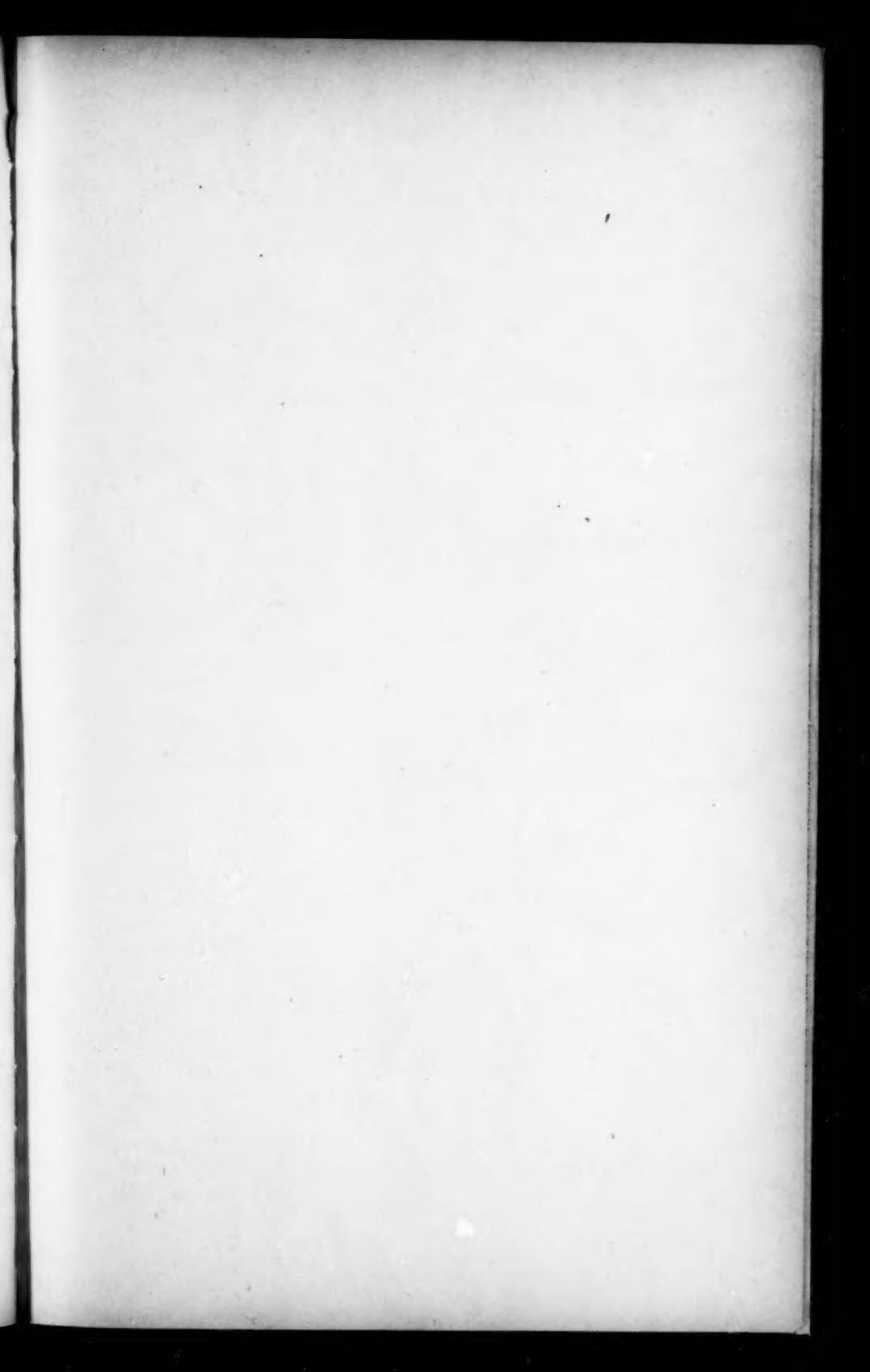
**NEW YORK:** { 18 East 23rd Street,  
183 Broadway.  
**PHILADELPHIA, PA:** 1204 Chestnut Street.

## JANUARY BARGAINS.

### ALL UNUSED.

Bahamas, 1902, 5p	.18
" " 2s	.80
" " 3s	1.20
Cape of Good Hope, 1902, ½p	.03
" " " " 1p	.04
" " " " 1s	.40
Chili, 1902, 3cc	.20
" " 50c	.40
Colombian Republic, 1902, 1p	.50
" " Antioquia, 1901, 1c red, A49	.10
" " " " 1c " A50	.10
" " 1902, 3cc	.18
" " " " 4cc	.25
" " " " 50c	.30
" " " " 1899, 2½c, Registration	.04
" " " " 1902, 10c, Registration R. R.	.12
" " " " 1901, 2½c, Too Late	.12
Cook Islands, 1902, ½p, watermarked	.05
" " " " 1p	.05
" " " " 2½p	.10
France, 1902, 15c	.06
French Offices in China, 1902, 5c	.03
" " " " Dedeagh, 1902, 5c	.03
" " " " " 4pi	.35
" " " " " 8pi	.65
Great Britain, 1902, Levant, 80pa	.18
" " " " " 4pi	.35
Honduras, 1903, 1c	.02
" " " " 2c	.03
" " " " 5c	.05
" " " " 6c	.06
" " " " 10c	.10
" " " " 20c	.20
Nicaragua, 1902, 1c, Commemorative	.03
" " " " 2c	.05
" " " " 5c	.08
" " " " 10c	.15
" " " " Set 4	.25
Paraguay, Official, 1901, 2c	.20
" " " " 4c	.10
" " " " 5c	.20
" " " " 8c	.25
" " " " 10c	.35

10 per cent. discount on single stamps.



# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

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## FEBRUARY BARGAINS.

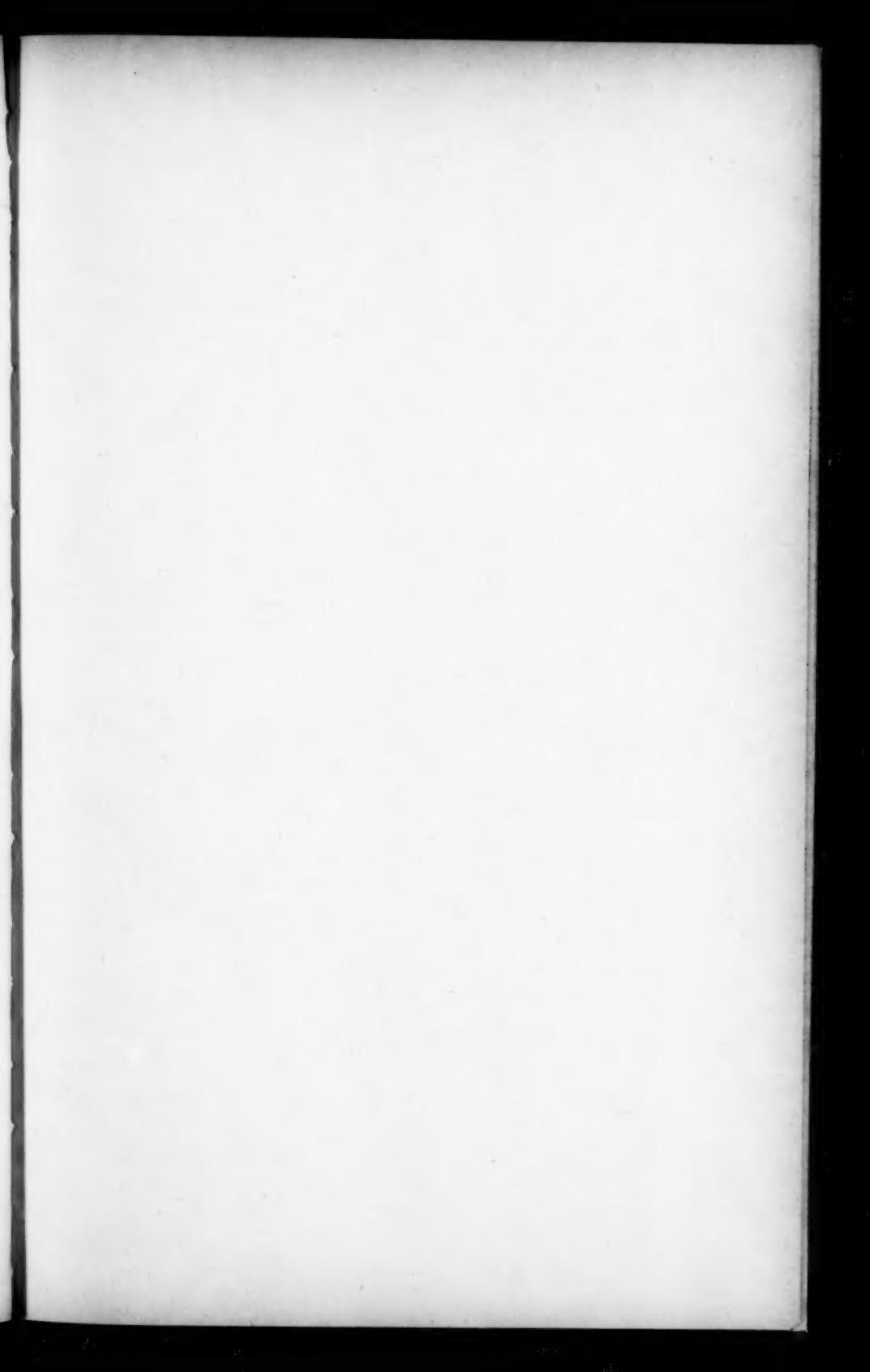
### ALL UNUSED.

Australian Commonwealth, 1902, 3½p, Unpaid	.10
" " " 1p "	.25
" " " 1903, 1p "	.05
Belgium Postal Packet, 1902, 10c	.04
" " " 15c	.06
" " " 25c	.09
" " " 30c	.12
" " " 40c	.15
" " " 50c	.18
" " " 60c	.20
" " " 70c	.25
" " " 80c	.28
" " " 90c	.30
" " " 1fr	.35
Cape Verde, 1902, 15r	.04
" " " 25r	.06
" " " 50r	.10
" " " 75r	.15
Colombian Republic, 1903, 1p	.15
" " " 10p	1.00
French Offices in Alexandria, 1902-03, 10c	.04
" " " 15c	.06
" " " 25c	.09
Germany, 1902, 2m	.75
Hong-Kong, 1903, 1c	.02
Inhambane, 1903, 2½r	.02
" " " 5r	.02
" " " 10r	.03
Portuguese Congo, 1902, 15r	.04
" " " 25r	.06
" " " 50r	.10
" " " 75r	.15
St. Lucia, 1902 2p (Picturesque)	.07

### Special Offer.

Luxemburg, 1865-72, 40c, used 1.00

10 per cent. discount on single stamps.



# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

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## MARCH BARGAINS.

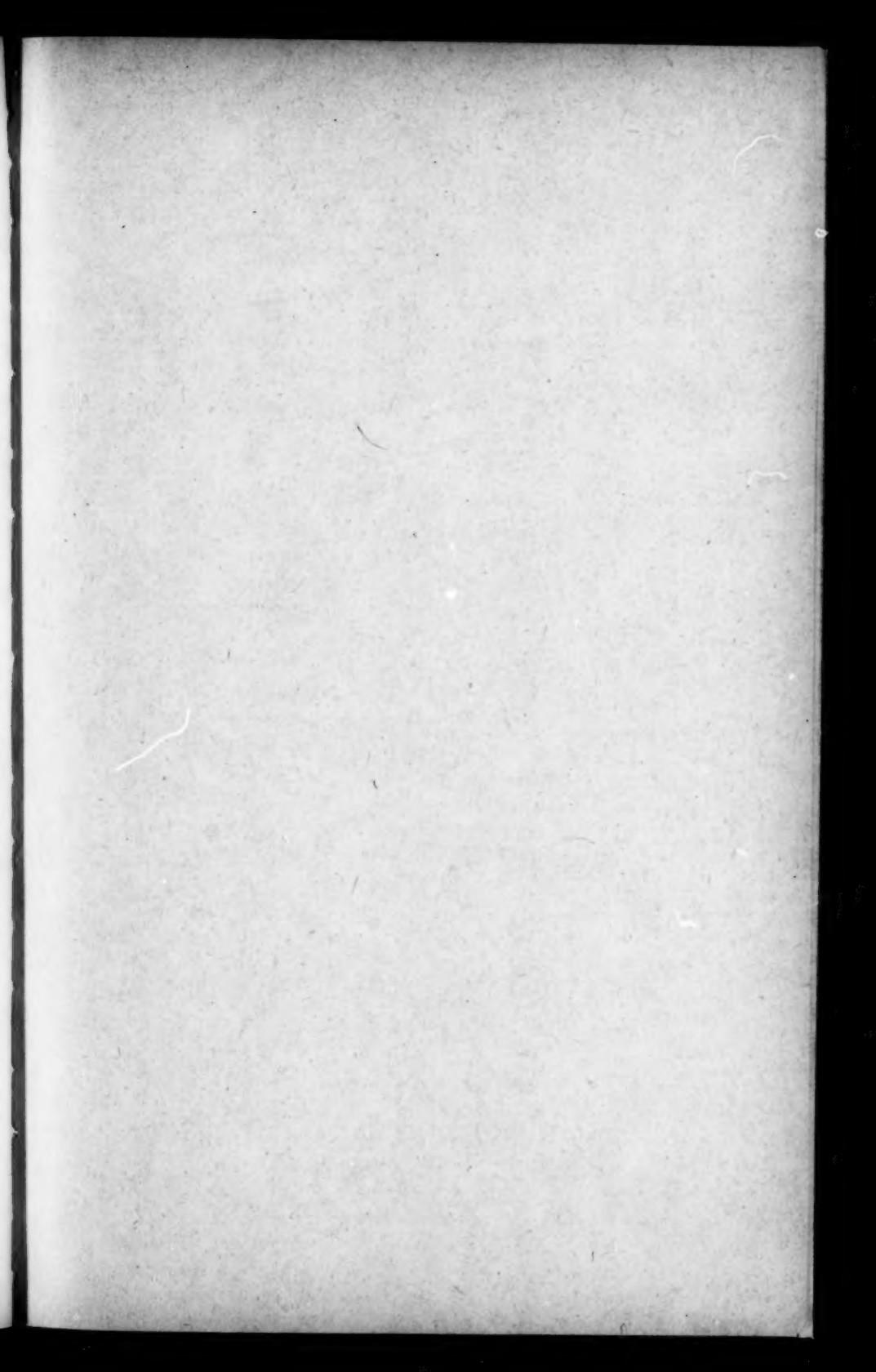
### ALL UNUSED.

Cuba, 1902, 1c on 3c	.12
French Offices in China, 5c	.03
" " " " 40c	.15
" " " " 50c	.18
" " " " 1fr	.35
French Offices in Egypt, 2cc	.07
Iceland, 1902, Surcharged, 6a	.03
" " " 10a	.06
" " " 20a	.10
" " " 25a	.15
" " " 40a	.25
" " " 50a	.30
" " Official, Surcharged, 5a	.04
" " " 10a	.08
" " " 20a	.12
" " " 50a	.30
India, 1902, $\frac{3}{4}$ a	.02
" $\frac{1}{2}$ a	.02
" 1a	.04
Liberia, 1903, 3c	.06
" 3c, Official	.06
" 10c, Registration (Buchanan)	.18
" 10c " (Grenville)	.18
" 10c " (Harper)	.18
" 10c " (Monrovia)	.18
" 10c " (Robertsport)	.18
Mauritius, 1903, 5c	.04
Orange River Colony, 1902, E. R. I., 6p	.20
Paraguay, 1903, 5c on 80c	.05
Persia, 1902, 12s on 1k	.15
" " 5s on 10s	.05
Trinidad, 1903, 1s	.40
Western Australia, 1903, 2p	.07

### Special Offer.

Colombian Republic, 1902, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20c, Set 5	.10
Germany, 1902, 1, 2, 3, 5 mark, used, Set 4	.50

10 per cent. discount on single stamps.



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## APRIL BARGAINS.

### ALL UNUSED.

Western Union Telegraph, 1902,	.05
Belgium, 1902, Postal Packet, 3fr	1.00
British Guiana, 1902, 48c	.80
Cape of Good Hope, 1903, 6p	.20
"    "    "    "    5sh	1.80
Congo, 1901, 1fr	.35
Colombian Republic, 1903, 50c green	.10
"    "    "    "    50c red brown	.10
"    "    "    "    50c vermilion	.10
"    "    "    "    50c yellow	.10
"    "    "    "    1p rose	.15
France, 1903, 15c	.06
French Offices in Alexandria, 1903, 30c	.10
Mauritius, 1900, 4c on 16c	.50
Niue, 1903, 3p	.12
"    "    6p	.25
Penrhyn, 1903, 3p	.12
"    "    6p	.25
"    "    1s	.45
Paraguay, 1903, 1c	.02
"    "    2c	.02
"    "    5c	.03
"    "    10c	.05
"    "    20c	.10
"    "    30c	.12
"    "    60c	.20
St. Lucia, 1903, 2½p	.09
"    "    3p	.10
Somali Coast, 1903, 20c	.07
"    "    25c	.09
"    "    30c	.10
"    "    40c	.15
"    "    50c	.18
"    "    75c	.25
"    "    1fr	.35
"    "    2fr	.70

### Special Offers.

We have just purchased some unused entire U. S. envelopes and can sell them in lots as follows :

Catalogue numbers : 1328, 1336, 1337, 1346, 1350, 1367, 1407, 1417, 1426, 1429, 1446, 1448, 1451, 1465, 1468, 1470, 1478, 1479, 1492, 1494, 1502, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1547, 1550, 1568, 1581, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1596, 1615.

One lot of the above 34 stamps catalogue value \$7.77 for \$3.00

### Gold Coast, used stamps.

1898, 1sh	.25	1898, 5sh	.25
"    2sh	.65	"    10sh	.75

10 per cent. discount on single stamps.

# U. S. ENVELOPES AT BARGAIN PRICES.

These stamps are cut good size. Such of them as we have entire can be sent in this condition if desired.

Cat. No.	New.	Used.	Cat. No.	New.	Used.	Cat. No.	New.	Used.	Cat. No.	New.	Used.
1301,	—	.10	1373,	\$2.00	—	1422,	\$.15	—	1494,	\$.08	—
1302,	—	.75	1374,	2.00	—	1423,	.15	—	1495,	.08	—
1304,	—	\$3.75	1377,	1.00	—	1426,	.15	—	1496,	.08	—
1305,	\$.15	.03	1378,	.25	—	1429,	.04	—	1497,	.08	—
1306,	.25	—	1379,	.08	\$.02	1430,	1.50	—	1500,	.12	.10
1308,	—	3.00	1380,	.24	—	1431,	.50	—	1502,	.10	—
1310,	—	.07	1381,	.75	—	1436,	.06	—	1506,	.05	—
1311,	—	.35	1383,	1.25	—	1437,	.25	—	1507,	.20	—
1312,	—	1.00	1385,	2.00	—	1438,	2.00	—	1508,	.35	—
1314,	—	.03	1386,	2.25	—	1444,	2.00	—	1509,	.60	—
1315,	1.50	—	1387,	3.00	—	1445,	4.00	—	1527,	3.00	—
1317,	—	1.00	1389,	.10	—	1448,	.12	—	1531,	3.00	—
1318,	—	1.00	1390,	.50	—	1454,	.60	—	1535,	.20	—
1319,	—	.10	1392,	3.00	—	1455,	.12	—	1536,	.12	—
1320,	—	5.00	1393,	2.50	—	1463,	—	\$.40	1538,	3.00	—
1323,	.25	.07	1395,	2.50	—	1465,	.15	—	1539,	6.00	—
1326,	—	15.00	1396,	.20	—	1466,	.65	—	1546,	6.00	—
1327,	—	10.00	1397,	.12	—	1467,	.06	—	1566,	1.75	—
1328,	.50	—	1400,	.05	—	1468,	.05	—	1571,	.75	—
1330,	.25	.07	1401,	1.75	—	1469,	.75	—	1702,	.75	—
1334,	1.00	—	1402,	.60	—	1470,	.08	—	1704,	1.50	—
1347,	.25	—	1403,	3.00	—	1471,	.20	—	1708,	.35	—
1348,	.25	—	1406,	.50	.06	1474,	.40	—	1710,	.30	—
1350,	.10	.03	1407,	.06	—	1475,	.50	—	1716,	1.00	—
1352,	.30	—	1408,	.20	—	1478,	.20	—	1718,	.20	—
1353,	.30	—	1410,	1.25	—	1479,	.06	—	1719,	.06	—
1357,	1.75	—	1411,	.20	—	1480,	.08	—	1722,	.08	—
1359,	1.00	—	1412,	1.50	—	1486,	.05	—	1723,	.12	—
1360,	1.00	—	1413,	1.00	—	1487,	.08	—	1724,	.25	—
1364,	.35	—	1415,	.75	—	1488,	.10	.08	1816,	.15	—
1365,	—	.30	1416,	1.25	—	1489,	.12	—	1819,	1.00	—
1366,	.25	—	1417,	.08	—	1490,	.05	—	1821,	2.00	—
1367,	.20	—	1419,	.25	—	1491,	.10	—	1843,	.60	—
1368,	.06	.02	1420,	.12	—	1492,	.10	.06	1856,	9.00	—
1369,	.25	—	1421,	.30	—	1493,	.12	—			

## A REAL BARGAIN! ALL UNUSED.

United States Locals are exceedingly scarce, and with a strong demand would be rare. We have just secured some fine originals of the Brooklyn City Express Post, catalogue No. 2379, priced \$5.00.

We will sell these at

\$1.00 each.

Tete bache pairs

3.00 "

Tete bache in block of four

5.00 "

**NORTHERN MUTUAL TELEGRAPH, 1883.**

5, 10, 25c, set of 3

\$2.00

5, 10, 20, 25c, set of 4, complete

3.50

**SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.,**

18 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

**NEW YORK:** { 18 East 23rd Street,  
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## MAY BARGAINS.

### ALL UNUSED.

British Honduras, 1903, 2c	.04
Colombian Republic, 1902-3, 4c blue	.03
" " " 5c blue	.04
" " " 20c blue	.06
" " " 50c green	.15
" " " 5p green	.40
Barranquilla, 1903, 5c	.03
Medellin, 1c	.02
" 2c	.02
" 5c	.03
" 10c	.05
" 20c	.06
" 50c	.15
" 1p	.20
" 5p	.75
" 10p	1.00
Antioquia, 1902, 2c purple	.02
" " 2½c (Too Late)	.04
" " 5c slate Registration Return Receipt	.06
Bolivar, 1903, 1p	.15
" " 5p	.40
Denmark, 1902, Official, 18	.02
" " " 38	.03
" " " 50	.05
" " " 100	.10
Fiji, 1903, ½p	.03
" " 1p	.04
" " 2p	.07
" " 2½p	.09
" " 3p	.10
" " 4p	.12
Great Britain, 1902, ½p, I. R. Official	.25
" " 1p, I. R. Official	.25
Malta, 1903, ½p	.03
Mexico, 1903, 10c	.10
Nicaragua, 1902, 15c on 2c	.15
Orange River Colony, 1903, 1p	.04
Persia, 1903, Provisional, 1s on 3s, 2s on 3s, 12s on 10s	set 3 .20 set 6 .50
" " " 1, 2, 5, 10, 12s, 1k	
Portuguese India, 1903, 1r	.02
" " 1½r	.02
" " 2r	.03
" " 2½r	.03
Transvaal, 1902-93, 3p	.10
" " 4p	.12
" " 1s	.40
" " 2s	.80
" " 10s	3.60
Western Australia, 1903, 8p	.25
" " 9p	.30
" " 10p	.35

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED THE 1903 EDITION OF THE

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Containing spaces for all United States Postage Stamps, Postmasters', Carriers', Newspaper, Official and Postage Due Stamps, Regular and Official Envelopes and Wrappers, Telegraph Stamps, Revenue Stamps, Confederate Locals and Regular Issues, as well as spaces for the stamps of Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and Samoa. Also ample blank pages for Private Locals and Match and Medicine Stamps.

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1204 Chestnut Street,

18 EAST 23rd STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK.

## SPECIAL OFFERS IN U. S. REVENUES.

FIRST ISSUE.

2c Certificate, orange	.20
5c Playing Cards	.40
25c Warehouse Receipt	.30
1.30 Foreign Exchange	.50

2.00d blue and black	.30
3.00d " " "	.75

THIRD ISSUE.

1c black and claret	.70
4c brown	.60
6c orange	.60
15c brown	.30
30c orange	.15
40c brown	.40
60c orange	.40
70c green	.30
2.00d vermilion	.20
2d 50c claret	.25

SECOND ISSUE.

1c blue and black	.40
3c " " "	.18
20c " " "	.10
30c " " "	.40
40c " " "	.30
60c " " "	.40
70c " " "	.35

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## JUNE BARGAINS.

### ALL UNUSED.

BOLIVAR, 1903, 10p	.60
SOUDAN, 3m, 1903	.04
ERITREA, 1903, 1C	.02
" " 2C	.02
" " 5C	.02
" " 10C	.03
" " 20C	.04
FRANCE, 1903, 10C (Sower)	.08
" " 25C "	.04
HONGKONG, 1903, 50c	.09
" " 1d	.40
" " 2d	.80
GWALIOR, 1903, 3p	1.00
" " ½a	.02
" " 1a	.02
MALTA, 1903, 1p	.04
MAURITIUS, 1903, 6c	.04
NATAL, 1903, 2p	.05
" " 2½p	.07
" " 10S	.09
ROUMANIA, 1903, 1b (Post Rider)	3.00
" " 3b "	.02
" " 5b "	.03
" " 10b "	.04
" " 15b "	.06
" " 25b "	.10
" " 40b "	.15
" " 50b "	.18
" " 1l	.20
" " 2l	.40
" " 5l	.80
ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS, 1903, ½p	2.00
" " 1p	.03
" " 2p	.04
" " 2½p	.07
" " 3p	.09
" " 6p	.10
" " 1s	.20
SAN MARINO, 1903, 2c	.40
" " 5c	.02
" " 10C	.03
" " 20C	.04
" " 25C	.08
" " 30C	.09
" " 40C	.12
" " 45C	.15
" " 65C	.18
" " 1l	.25
" " 2l	.35
" " 5l	.65
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1903, ½p	1.65
" " 1p	.03
" " 2p	.04
" " 4p	.07
" " 6p	.12
" " 1s	.20
" " 2s 6p	.40
" " 5s	.00
	1.80

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

1904.—63rd EDITION

# STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,

NOW IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Price, 58 Cents, Post Free.

Will be ready for delivery about November 10th to 15th.

## ADVANCE SHEETS.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

PRICE, \$5.00.

First parts will be distributed August 1st.

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## A BARGAIN IN Unused United States Envelopes.

No.	CAT. PRICE.
1328	\$1.00
" 1350	.20
" 1381	1.50
" 1383	2.50
" 1410	3.00
" 1429	.08
" 1438	4.00
" 1451	.20
" 1465	.35
" 1479	.10
" 1492	.25
" 1494	.15
" 1718	.50
Total,	\$13.83

One of each of the above, cut square with large margins, we sell, as a lot, for \$5.00. The same envelopes, entire, \$5.50.

**Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,**

18 East 23rd Street, New York City.

# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

NEW YORK: 18 East 23rd Street,  
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## JULY BARGAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

AITUTAKI, 1903,	½p	.03
" "	1p	.05
" "	2½p	.10
" "	3p	.12
" "	6p	.25
" "	1sh	.45
ANTIGUA, 1903,	½p	.03
" "	1p	.04
" "	2p	.07
" "	2½p	.09
" "	3p	.10
" "	6p	.20
" "	1sh	.40
CAP. OF GOOD HOPE, 1903,	4p	.12
COREA, 1903,	1ch on 25p	.08
" "	2ch on 25p	.12
" "	3ch on 50p	.15
"	Commemorative stamp, 3ch	.04
DANISH WEST INDIES, 1903,	2c	.04
" " "	8c	.15
FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT, 1903,	1c	.02
" " "	2c	.02
" " "	3c	.02
" " "	4c	.02
" " "	5c	.03
" " "	10c	.04
" " "	15c	.06
" " "	20c	.08
" " "	40c	.15
" " "	1pi on 25c	.10
" " "	2pi on 50c	.18
" " "	4pi on 1fr	.35
" " "	8pi on 2fr	.65
GIBRALTAR, 1903,	½p	.03
" " "	2p	.07
" " "	2½p	.09
" " "	6p	.20
" " "	1sh	.40
" " "	2sh	.80
" " "	4sh	1.50
" " "	8sh	3.00
GREECE, 1902,	5, 25, 50l, 1, 2dr.	Set 1.50
GUATEMALA, Official,	1903, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c	Set .25
HONGKONG, 1903,	20c	.18
" " "	30c	.25
INDIA, 1903,	2a	.07
SENEGAMBIA AND NIGER, 1903,	1c	.03
" " "	2c	.02
" " "	4c	.02
" " "	5c	.03
SEYCHELLES, 1903,	2c	.02
" " "	3c	.03
" " "	6c	.04
" " "	12c	.08
" " "	15c	.10
" " "	18c	.12
" " "	30c	.25
" " "	45c	.35
" " "	75c	.40

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

**1904.—63rd EDITION**

# **STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,**

NOW IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Price, 58 Cents, Post Free.

Will be ready for delivery about November 10th to 15th.

## **ADVANCE SHEETS.**

**SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.**

**PRICE, \$5.00.**

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## **SPECIAL BARGAIN.**

WE HAVE A VERY FINE  
**POSTAL CARD COLLECTION**  
FOR SALE.

It contains cards of all issues and is nearly complete. It will be sold in one lot at a very low price.

Any one desiring to start a Collection cannot do better than buy.

**PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.**

**Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,**

**18 East 23rd Street, New York City**

# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

NEW YORK: { 18 East 23rd Street,  
183 Broadway.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA: 1204 Chestnut Street.

## AUGUST BARGAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH, 1903				.05
CEYLON, 1903, 3c				.03
" " 4c				.03
" " 5c				.04
" " 15c				.09
" " 30c				.18
COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC, 1903, 10 pesos				.80
" " " 20c, Registration				.06
" " " 10c, Bogota				.03
" " " Boyaca, 10c imperf.				.03
" " " " 20c "				.06
" " " " 10c perf.				.03
" " " " 20c "				.06
" " " " 50c "				.15
" " " " 1P "				.20
FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT, 1903, 30c.				.12
GIBRALTAR, 1903, 1P				.04
HONGKONG, 1903, 2c				.04
" " 4c				.04
" " 5c				.04
" " 10c				.08
ICELAND, 1902, Surch, 1 GILDI, 3a				.25
" " " " 5a				.25
" " " " 16a				.60
" " Official, Surch, 1 GILDI, 3a				.25
" " " " 4a				.25
" " " " 16a				.60
CHAMBA, 1903, 3p				.02
GWALIOR, 1903, Queen's Head, $\frac{1}{2}$ a				.03
" " Official, Queen's Head, $\frac{1}{2}$ a				.03
PATIALA, 1903, King's Head, 3p				.02
" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ a				.03
" " " " 2a				.08
" " " " 3a				.12
ITALIAN OFFICES IN ALBANIA, (without name of country)			10P	.03
" " " " " 35P				.07
" " " " " 40P				.08
LAGOS, 1902, 6p, Queen's Head				.25
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1903, 4p				.15
QUEENSLAND, 1903, 9p				.30
EL SALVADOR, 1903, 1 on 3c black				.50
" " 1 on 5c blue				.50
WEST AUSTRALIA, 1902, 2s				.80
" " 2s 6p				.00
" " 5s				1.80

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

The first United States provisional stamps were issued for use in Puerto Principe Cuba.

Originals of all of them are scarce.

We have recently secured a small lot of the following numbers, which we can offer at low prices:

Cat. No.	Used.	Cat. No.	Used.
177 1c on 3m	\$3.00	181 3c on 3m	\$4.50
178 2c on 2m	1.25	190 5c on $\frac{1}{2}$ m	4.50
179 2c on 2m	3.00	198 5c on 1c	1.50
180 2c on 3m	2.00	199 5c on 1c, new	2.00

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# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA: 1204 Chestnut Street.

## SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ABYSSINIA, 1903, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ g, used, set 2	.10
BARBADOS, 1903, 2s 6p	.90
CUBA, 10c Special Delivery, "INMEDIATA"	.18
DOMINICA, 1903, $\frac{1}{2}$ p	.03
" " 1p	.04
" " 2p	.07
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ p	.09
" " 3p	.10
" " 6p	.20
" " 1s	.40
INHAMBALE, 1902, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r	.02
" " 5r	.02
" " 10r	.03
" " 15r	.04
" " 20r	.04
" " 25r	.05
" " 50r	.10
" " 65r	.12
" " 75r	.15
" " 100r	.18
" " 115r	.20
" " 130r	.25
" " 200r	.35
" " 400r	.65
" " 500r	.75
" " 700r	1.10
Set, 16 complete	3.50
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1903, 9p	.30
NYASSA, 1903, Provisional on Giraffe and Camel stamps,	
15, 25, 65, 115, 130r, set 5	.60
JOHORE, 1903, 3 on 4c	.08
" " 10 on 4c	.15

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

UNITED STATES, Newspaper, 1895, watermarked, 5, 10, 25, 50c, \$2.00, set 5	2.00
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, Official, 1901, set 6	.50
BRAZIL, Jubilee, 1900, set 4	.50
SHANGHAI, 1893-96, set 9	.30
" Postage Due, 1893, set 7	.25
CHILI, 1899, 30c rose carmine	.50
ECUADOR, Jubilee, 1896, complete 7	.30
MAURITIUS, 1895-1902, complete 9	.45

1904.—63rd EDITION

STANDARD  
POSTAGE  
STAMP  
CATALOGUE,

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## OCTOBER BARCAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

BRITISH SOMALILAND, 1903, ½p	.04
BULGARIA, 1903, surcharged 1cs on 15s	.06
CEYLON, 1903, 2c	.02
"    " 12c	.08
"    " 25c	.15
FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA, 1903, 5c on 15c	.25
ICELAND, 1902, surcharged 1 gildi, 4a	.65
"    "    " 100a	4.00
INDIA, 1903, 4a	.15
"    " 8a	.25
NATAL, 1903, 4p	.15
PANAMA. Registration, 1903, 5c purple surcharge	.25
"    "    " 10c magenta surcharge	.25
MAURITIUS. Special Delivery, 1903, 15c	.12

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

## SPECIAL BARCAINS.

Owing to an especially advantageous purchase of some of the recent issues of the Colombian Republic, we are enabled to offer the following varieties, all unused, at fifty per cent. discount from the current catalogue quotations, as follows :

BARRANQUILLA ISSUE.				
1902-03	Imperforate.			
5c blue		.01	5c rose	.05
10c scarlet		.03	5c gray green	.05
5c yellow		.05	1p yellow brown	.08
5c orange		.05	1p blue	.08
5c gray green		.05	5p claret	.15
5c scarlet		.05	5p gray green	.15
5c rose		.05	5p pale brown	.15
5c pale brown		.05	10p yellow green	.30
1p yellow brown		.08	BOLIVAR.	
1p rose		.08	Laid Paper.	
5p claret		.15	Imperforate.	
5p pale brown		.15	1p orange on greenish blue	.08
5p gray green		.15	1p green on yellow	.08
10p yellow green	Perforated 12.	.30	5p carmine rose on lilac	.20
5c yellow		.05	5p " " " rose	.20
5c scarlet		.05	5p " " " greenish blue	.20
			5p " " " blue	.20
			5p " " " salmon	.20
			10p purple on greenish blue	.30

The entire lot amounts, at these prices, to \$3.82 but, if ordered at one time, we will supply it for \$3.50.

1904.—63rd EDITION

# STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE, NOW READY.

**Price, 58 Cents, Post Free.**

## SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Owing to an especially advantageous purchase of some of the recent issues of the Colombian Republic, we are enabled to offer the following varieties, all unused, at fifty per cent. discount from the current catalogue quotations, as follows:

BARRANQUILLA ISSUE.							
1902-03	Imperforate.						
5c blue	.	.01	5c rose	.	.	.	.05
10c scarlet	.	.03	5c gray green	.	.	.	.05
5cc yellow	.	.05	1p yellow brown	.	.	.	.08
5cc orange	.	.05	1p blue	.	.	.	.08
5cc gray green	.	.05	5p claret	.	.	.	.15
5cc scarlet	.	.05	5p gray green	.	.	.	.15
5cc rose	.	.05	5p pale brown	.	.	.	.15
5cc pale brown	.	.05	10p yellow green	.	.	.	.30
1p yellow brown	.	.08					
1p rose	.	.08					
5p claret	.	.15					
5p pale brown	.	.15					
5p gray green	.	.15					
10p yellow green	.	.30					
Perforated 12.							
5cc yellow	.	.05					
5cc scarlet	.	.05					
BOLIVAR.							
Laid Paper.							
Imperforate.							
1p orange on greenish blue	.	.	1p	orange on greenish blue	.	.	.08
1p green on yellow	.	.	1p	green on yellow	.	.	.08
5p carmine rose on lilac	.	.	5p	carmine rose on lilac	.	.	.20
" " " rose	.	.	5p	" " " rose	.	.	.20
" " " greenish blue	.	.	5p	" " " greenish blue	.	.	.20
" " " blue	.	.	5p	" " " blue	.	.	.20
" " " salmon	.	.	5p	" " " salmon	.	.	.20
10p purple on greenish blue	.	.	10p	purple on greenish blue	.	.	.30

The entire lot amounts, at these prices, to \$3 82 bnt, if ordered at one time, we will supply it for \$3 50.

# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

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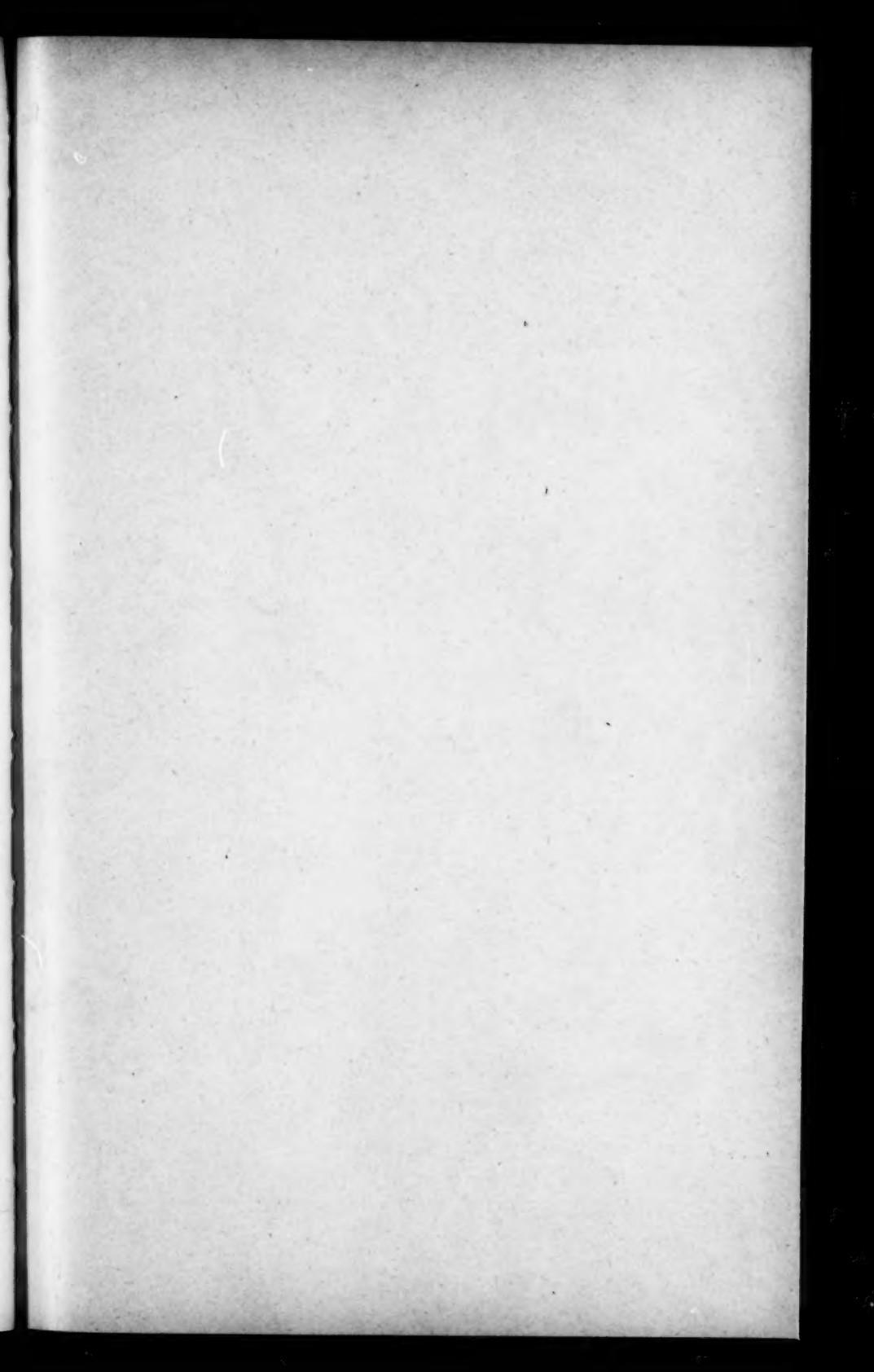
PHILADELPHIA, PA.: 1204 Chestnut Street.

## NOVEMBER BARCAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

COREA, 1903,	2T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.02
" "	1C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.02
" "	2C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.03
" "	3C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.04
" "	4C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.05
" "	5C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.06
" "	6C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.07
" "	1CC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.10
" "	15C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.15
" "	20C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.20
" "	50C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.50
" "	1W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.80
" "	2W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
COSTA RICA, 1903,	4C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.05
" "	6C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.08
" "	25C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.25
" "	Unpaid, 1903,	5C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.06
" "	" " 10C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.10
" "	" " 15C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.15
" "	" " " Set, 5c, 1cc, 15c, 2cc, 25c, 3cc, 4cc and 5cc	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.75
MALTA, 1903,	2½p	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.09
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, 1903,	1C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.03
" "	" " 2C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.05
SURINAME, 1903,	5C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.05
TRINIDAD	" 4C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.12

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.



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 PHILADELPHIA, PA.: 1204 Chestnut Street.

## DECEMBER BARCAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

Bermuda, 1903, 3p	10
East Africa and Uganda, 1903, 2a	07
Guadeloupe, 1903, 5c on 30c	05
"    "    1cc on 40c	15
"    "    15c on 50c	20
"    "    40c on 1fr	40
"    "    1fr on 75c	80
"    Postage Due, 1903, 3cc on 60c	4.00
"    "    30c on 1 fr	4 00
Iceland, Official, 1902, 3a	02
"    "    4a	03
"    "    5a	04
"    "    10a	05
"    "    16a	09
"    "    20a	10
"    "    50a	22
Nicaragua, Official, 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2 and 5p. Set of 9	4.50
"    "    1903, 1c on 1cc	01
"    "    2c on 3c	02
"    "    4c on 1cc	04
"    "    5c on 3c	05
"    "    10c on 20c	10
"    "    3cc on 20c	30
Panama, 1903, 1c hand-stamped in red	05
"    "    2c                black	10

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS AT NET PRICES.

Ecuador, 1901, 2cc used	10
"    "    50c "	30
"    "    18 "	55
Suriname, 1898, 1cc on 2cc, used	10
"    "    1cc on 25c "	10
"    "    1cc on 30c "	10

We have a very good stock of the stamps of Panama and should be pleased to quote prices upon receipt of want lists.

